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MADRAS INFORMATION

JANUARY 1961

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This month's cover

The head of the British State to-day is not only the monarch of United Kingdom but also the head of the group of countries that have, after attaining independence, chosen to remain within the Commonwealth of Nations.

India's relations with Great Britain and its Queen are of the happiest and her ties with Britain have grown closer after independence. The People of India would consider it a great honour to welcome Queen Elizabeth on her visit to their country this month. For, she is the link not only between them and the people of the United Kingdom but also the symbol of unity and friendly association amongst the family of nations that are within the Commonwealth.

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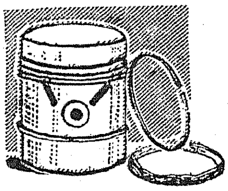

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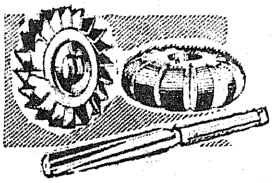

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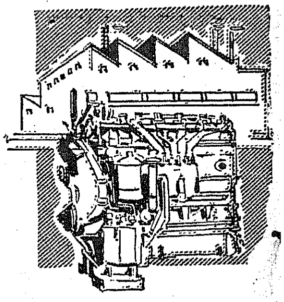

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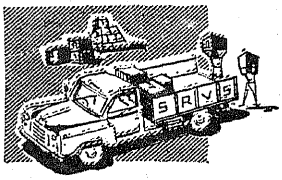

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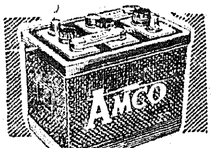

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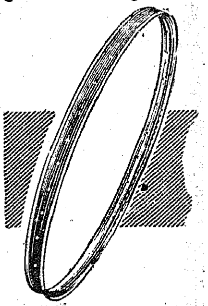

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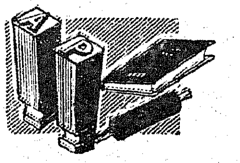

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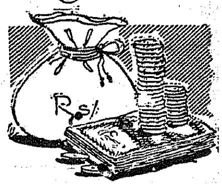

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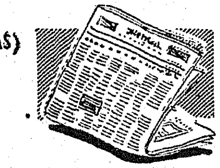

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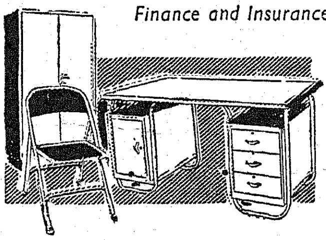

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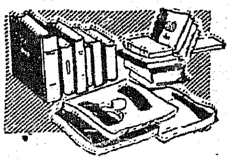

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Agriculture Production Plans

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister for Agriculture, Madras.*

ɔng the many reasons which led to the introduction ; Panchayat Administration, the most important is ɜed for stepping up the tempo of agricultural pro-ɔn and making it in all respects " A People's Pro-ne ". This is clearly stated in the preamble to the ıayat Act itself. It is therefore necessary that soon each Panchayat Board is formed, it should utilize energies in preparing and implementing a compre-e Agricultural Production Programme. How is this mme to be drawn up ? How is it to be phased ? is the responsibility for the different items to be ly shared by the different persons in charge of the mme ? How are the comparatively backward to be made to play their part in the programme ? questions have been repeatedly discussed by the ıt persons in charge of the agricultural programme e steps to be taken have been formulated. The ndum of instructions embodies the broad con-, and to some extent, the precise details about how lifferent aspects of the programme are to be tackled.

Village as Unit

first thing to be noted about the Village Agricul-roduction Programme is that it is framed for the as a whole. There may be other methods of ɔh to the problem, but taking the village as the probably the best mode of approach. This will that the progressive farmers would take the leader-ınd the backward farmers would also be made to fall by the pressure of local village opinion. This will nsure that the supplies and services are planned for t of reasonable size, further division being taken up he villagers themselves. Lastly this will also give emphasis to the effort of the collective community matter which is almost as important as the activities ndividual farmers themselves.

Governmental Programme

Food Production Programme can normally be ɜd into the Governmental Programme and the ers' Programme. The Governmental Programme ts mainly of the major and minor irrigation pro-nes and the supply of fertilizers and insecticides. The for major irrigation is rather limited and the expendi-minor irrigation is being stepped up rapidly. We ken up a programme of greatly increasing the supply of fertilizers but all that would take time. The Governmental Programme really depends on the finances and other materials which are available. We are doing our best in the matter and expect to be able to deliver the goods soon, the delay being solely due to the unavoidable time taken in establishing new industries and securing additional imports. Wisdom lies not in wasting time on the plea that supplies are not adequate, but in going ahead within all the limitations we have to work under. So, the Governmental Programme need not be made an integral part of the village production plans, being drawn up now.

Additional care needed

Apart from the outside assistance, it is well known that our agricultural production can be stepped up to a great extent by additional care and by the adoption of better farming methods. These items of work fitted into a proper plan will constitute the Village Agricultural Production Programme. Under the instructions now being issued, each village will be called upon to prepare a scheme for development of local manures and a second scheme for extension of improved seeds. The panchayats can also take up any other method of increasing food production which can be given effect to by mobilising local resources. All these items taken together constitute the Village Production Programme. The duration of the programme should normally be a period of three years, as that is the time within which most of the items of work can be taken up and successfully completed.

No time to lose

There is no time to lose and it is my earnest appeal to all the panchayats and the officers of the different departments to bestow their wholehearted attention on this task. I think, within three months, it should be possible for every village in the new Panchayat Blocks to prepare and finalize its full production programme on the lines indicated. This is the beginning, and I hope that the same unstinted effort will be put into fulfil and if possible, exceed every one of the items which are specified in the Village Production Plans. The real test of any democratic institution is its ability to solve its most urgent problems within the shortest time. The main problem facing all of us is the problem of low agricultural production and if the Panchayats can prepare the plan within the next few months and give effect to it within the next few years we can say that we have passed the test with full honours and we shall not be found wanting.

The Place of Fish in the Economy of our State

(The text of speech delivered by Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for Local Administration at the Sixth Meeting of the State Fisheries Advisory Board at Madurai on the 6th December 1960.)

The last meeting of the State Fisheries Advisory Board was held at Thanjavur, a district which is rich in inland fisheries. The Board has been reconstituted early last month, and this is the first meeting of the reconstituted Board. This meeting is particularly important as it is taking place on the eve of the commencement of the Third Plan. We can now take stock of our achievements in the Second Five-Year Plan and discuss our programmes for the Third Plan, the proposed outlay of which is nearly 2½ times more than that of the Second Five-Year Plan. The City of Madurai was the capital of the Pandian rulers whose banner bore the symbol of "Fish", because they realized the importance of fish in the economy of the State. In our deliberation, we have to bear in mind the importance of the fish too and work towards obtaining the maximum benefit from it.

Vaigai Reservoir

As you know, Madurai is in the centre of the hinterland of the southern region of this State on the banks of the river Vaigai and is quite different from Thanjavur in many respects. Though Madurai lacks in river water resources, yet there are many inland tanks, some perennial and some seasonal, fed by the river Vaigai during the rainy season. The Vaigai Reservoir has been taken up for intensive fishery development. It is proposed to construct near the dam site four or five fish ponds and nursery ponds, and quick growing fingerlings will be stocked in the farm and transported to the reservoir for large-scale exploitation in due course. Development of fisheries has been undertaken in several hill streams, lakes and tanks of the district and steps have been taken to introduce special varieties of fishes like Mirror carp, Tench, Golden carp in the hill streams of Kodaikanal, Chinnamanur range and Periyar, and these spots should prove to be of particular interest to the tourists. The adjoining district of Ramanathapuram abounds in many varieties of fauna like chank, pearl oysters, coral, sponge, sea-weeds and sea-cucumbers which are of great economic importance. These are exploited regularly and with the coming into being of a fish processing plant envisaged under the Third Five-Year Plan, I hope the several industries indigenous to this area and connected with the fishing industry will receive greater encouragement.

Besides the Cauvery system, the reservoirs formed in several districts have been taken up for systematic development of inland fishery resources. The Fisheries of Mettur Reservoir are well known throughout India. The Bhavanisagar Reservoir is also showing very good results, and commercial fishing is likely to be started there soon. The other major reservoirs like Manimuthar, Sathanur, Krishnagiri and Amaravathi are being stocked with major carps and other species to enrich the fisheries for future exploitation. The several reservoirs formed by the Kundah Project and the Parambikulam Project will also be taken up for stocking shortly. The inland water resources of the State are thus being carefully developed in order to assist the supply of nutritious fish food to the growing population. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for exploitation of fisheries in the reservoirs during the Third Plan.

Help to Fishermen

Fishermen are among the most backward people of this State. Efforts are therefore being made to help them to increase their income. Along with this, social welfare measures for fishermen are also receiving special attention. The Fisheries Schemes have therefore been formulated with the following main objects in view :—

(1) To develop inland, estuarine, inshore, offshore and deep-sea fishing through improved fishing methods, technology and research ;

(2) to provide fishermen with modern crafts and tackles at subsidized rates and through the hire-purchase system and also to provide other equipment like nylon nets and hooks and facilities like fishing harbours ; and

(3) to provide fishermen with long-term credit facilities through Fishermen Co-operative Societies in order to make them less vulnerable to exploitation by the money-lenders, traders and middlemen.

Marine Fisheries

During the First Five-Year Plan, special attention was paid to certain aspects of fisheries development by implementing eight schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 57·83 lakhs. The implementation of these schemes gave

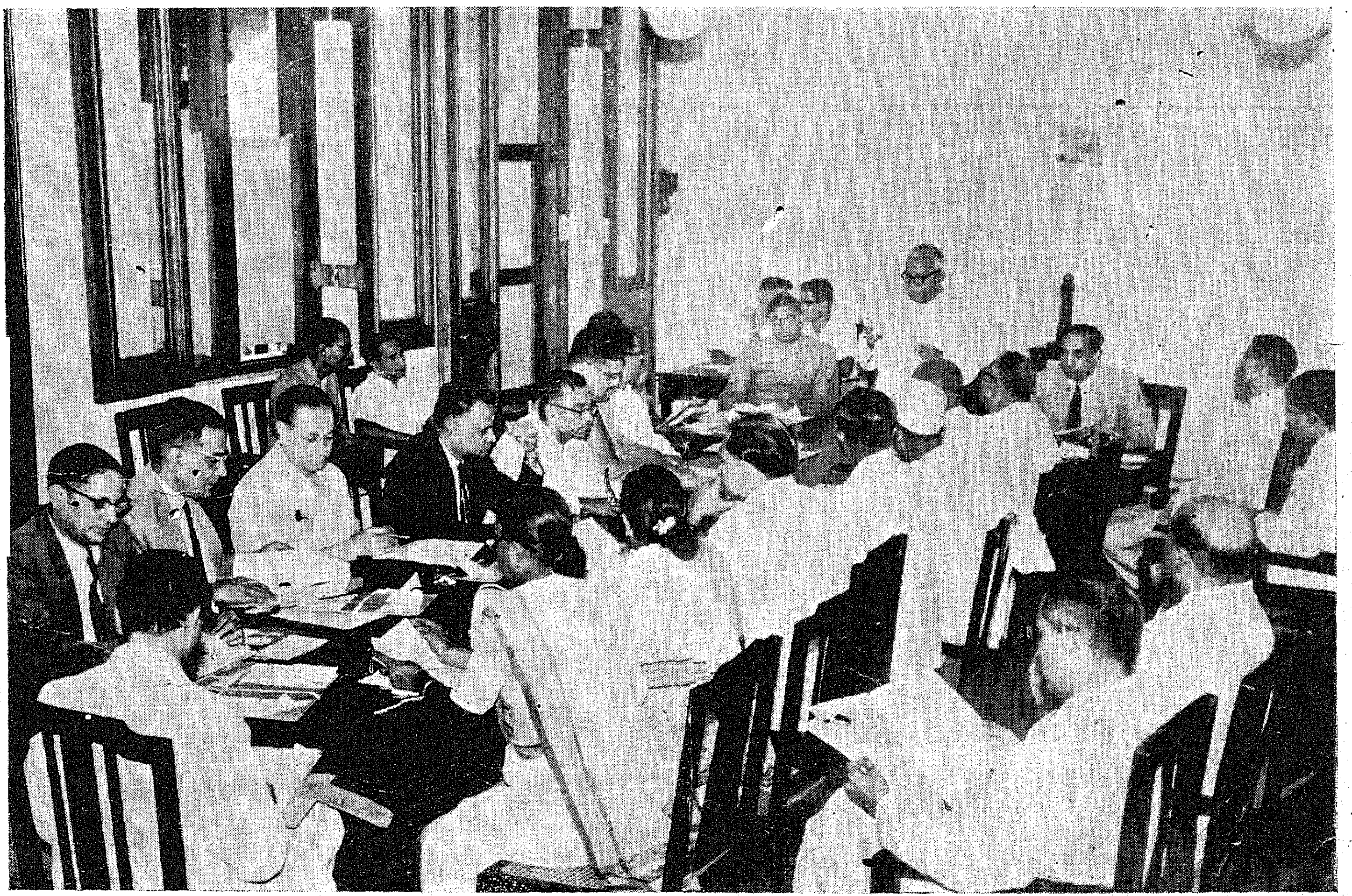
considerable impetus to the improvement of the existing methods of fishing and fish culture in inland waters. For the Second Plan, 17 schemes were formulated at a total outlay of Rs. 95·14 lakhs, keeping in view the need for greater development and exploitation of inland, estuarine, inshore and off-shore fisheries and for introducing improved techniques and technological methods, besides improving the socio-economic conditions of fishermen by providing them with better credit and trading facilities. For the Third Plan period, the financial outlay is likely to be Rs. 222 lakhs, of which the probable expenditure during the first year of the Third Plan will be Rs. 42·75 lakhs. Besides the extension on a large scale of the schemes that are already under operation in the Second Plan, it is proposed to take up intensive development of marine fisheries also during the Third Plan period.

Elimination of Middlemen

Under the scheme for assistance to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies, about 22 lakhs of rupees have been distributed to 200 Fishermen Co-operative Societies either by way of loan or grant for disbursement to their members. About 9,500 fishermen benefit by the grant of loans. In addition to the above scheme, another scheme for eliminating middlemen has been sanctioned with a view to relieving fishermen from their indebtedness. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs for giving assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Federations in the form of loans.

Pablo Boats

During the Second Plan period, so far 65 mechanised fishing boats have been distributed to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Federations and also groups of fishermen. Another 67 boats are under construction, and they will be distributed very shortly. In view of the popular demand for mechanised boats it is programmed to construct and supply 400 pablo boats during the Third Plan period. The Board recommended last time that the security deposit collected for the supply of boats might be considered adequate and additional security need not



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister, presiding over the third meeting of the Employment Advisory Committee Meeting at the Secretariat on 3rd December 1960.

be demanded for the supply of fish net twine and nylon nets. The Government have accepted this recommendation.

Mechanisation Programme

The main bottleneck of the programme of mechanisation is the shortage of boat building capacity, and to overcome this difficulty, Government propose to construct additional boat building yards at suitable centres. Facilities will also be developed for repairs and maintenance of mechanised fishing boats. A scheme for carrying out research for improving the fishing crafts will also be one of the features of the programme of work of the Department during the Third Plan. Nylon nets worth Rs. 6·63 lakhs needed particularly for the mechanised boats have been distributed at subzidised rates to fishermen during the Second Plan. The Scheme is proposed to be continued in the Third Plan with a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Two more fishing harbours, one at Royapuram and another at Colachel are to be established during the Third Plan and the fishing harbour at Cuddalore already taken up for development will be opened to the fishing industry as soon as possible. Mooring facilities like jetties, buoys slipways and the like will be provided at the fishing centres at Tuticorin, Madras and Colachel.

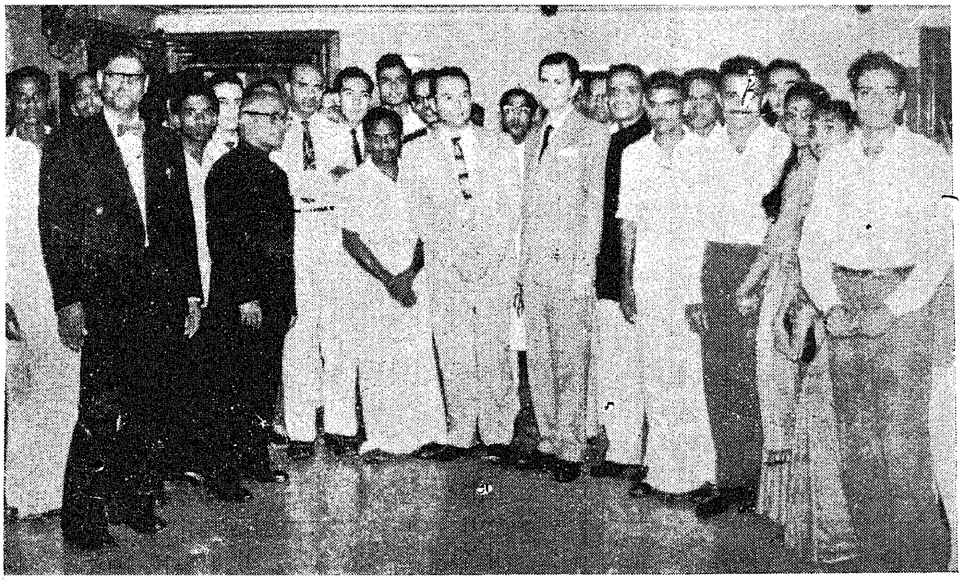
Cold Storages

Two ice plants-*cum*-cold storages, one at Tuticorin and another at Mettur Dam, have been set up this year. More plants will be established shortly at Colachel, Cape Comorin, Thangachimadam, Pulicat and other places. The Government have also under consideration a proposal to install during the next financial year a 2 ton ice-*cum*-cold storage plant with provision for display cabinets in Madurai, which is an important consuming centre. The feasibility of setting-up of such plants at other important centres like Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli will be considered in due course. This chain of cold storages and the quick transport facilities provided by the Department and the refrigerated van service recently introduced by the Railway authorities from West Coast to Madras will no doubt accelerate the tempo of marketing.

The Government have under consideration a scheme for constructing two model fish markets, one at Madurai and the other at Madras to be executed through the agency of the Madurai Municipality and the Madras Corporation respectively. For the improvement of fish markets, loans amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs have been given to 30 local bodies. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during the Third Plan.

Training Centres

One of the handicaps for the introduction of mechanised fishing on extensive scale is the lack of trained personnel for operating modern fishing boats and engines. Given the proper training and encouragement, the fishermen of this State are capable of adopting themselves to new methods. In addition to a programme for improving the two existing training centres at Tuticorin and Nagapattinam, it is proposed to establish, under the Third Plan, one more centre at Madras to train 20 fishermen every six months.



Youth delegation from Latin American Countries visited Madras on 23rd November 1960.

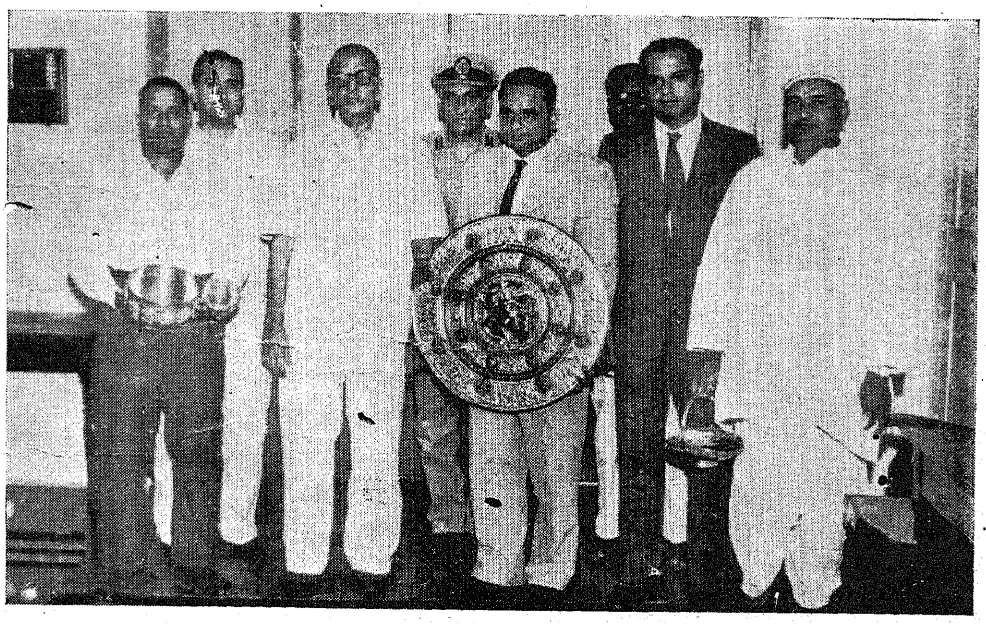
One of the Second Plan schemes has provision for installation of three fish meal and oil plants of 20 cwt. capacity, one each at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Cape Comorin. Due to difficulty in the release of foreign exchange, the scheme could not be pushed through earlier. However, as the Government of India have now agreed to release foreign exchange amounting to £6,400, the work is likely to be taken up shortly.

Plight of Fishermen

On the socio-economic side, the Department is taking active steps for the amelioration of the lot of the fishermen. Construction of feeder roads to connect fishing villages is being undertaken, and the housing problem is also being tackled to the extent possible with the funds available. We have just sanctioned the revised proposal of the Collector of Ramanathapuram for taking up at once the execution of nineteen road works costing Rs. 2·46 lakhs under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme. The formation of a coastal road from Neerodi to Colachel in Kanyakumari district has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5·91 lakhs. The Government have also sanctioned the formation of feeder roads costing Rs. 4·71 lakhs for the benefit of fishermen in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries are State monopolies and give a substantial revenue and earn foreign exchange. Chank fishing is an annual feature, whereas Pearl fishing operations take place according to the availability of oysters in the beds for exploitation. The last Pearl fishing was conducted in March to May, 1960 and this was the sixth in the series started in the year 1955 after a lapse of about 27 years the previous one being in 1927–28. The question of modernisation of Chank and Pearl fishing methods is being explored with the help of Dr. Salvadori, an Italian Under-Water Exploration Expert provided by the F.A.O. With his help some of our Departmental officers and divers have been trained in the use of Aqua-lungs.

We are now at the close of the fifth year of the Second Plan. The increase in fish production as a result of the various plan schemes is expected to be about 20 per cent over the production at the beginning of the Second Plan. The estimated increase in fish production by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan is 25 per cent over the Second Plan production. I hope this target will be achieved without any difficulty.



Sri T.N.S. Raghavan I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, giving away on 29th November 1960 the prize to the best illuminated private building on the Republic Day.

Japanese Agriculture: Its Lessons for India

By SRI C. S. JHA
(Formerly Indian Ambassador to Japan, now permanent representative at the U.N.O.)

Shortly after my arrival in Japan, I had the occasion to listen to an address by Professor Dudley Stamp of the London University at a meeting of the International Geographical Society in Tokyo. Speaking on land and demographic problems of the world, Professor Stamp disclosed that on an acre of land in Japan, the farmer produces food equal on an average of seven Standard Nutrition Units. A Standard Nutrition Unit (S.N.U.) is reckoned to be 100,000 calories a year—90,000 roughly for the requirements of an individual to which 10 per cent is added to make allowance for damage and wastage. The next highest figure is in Italy where an acre of land produces 4—5 S.N.U.'s. Japan thus has the highest yield of food per acre in the world. (Countries like the U.S.A. which have large farm lands have a lower S.N.U. yield per acre, since agriculture is extensive rather than intensive). It produces about 13 million tons of rice a year in about seven million acres of rice land.

Agricultural Excellence

I was struck by this statement. During my tours in Japan I have seen enough to confirm the soundness of what Professor Stamp stated. Japanese agriculture is not only intensive; it is practised with great efficiency. Between crops, the land is seldom kept fallow, and the Japanese farmer extracts the maximum from the little plots of land of which he is owner. One cannot but be filled with admiration at the excellence of Japanese agriculture.

Not more than 18 per cent of the total land of Japan, which is a little over 140,000 square miles, is cultivated. Only 40 per cent of the total population of 91 millions are engaged in agriculture, and of these 15 per cent only are whole-time occupied on agriculture, the rest being engaged part-time in farming and part-time in subsidiary occupations. Yet Japan has to a large extent solved its food problem. It is registering record production year after year, and in rice, it is almost self-sufficient. Indeed, the longer one lives in Japan and the more one has the chance to see the country, the more one is convinced that highly industrialised as the Japanese are, the basis for their prosperity is the excellence of their agriculture and that their industrial greatness rests on a sound agricultural base. Japan, of course, is favoured in the matter of rainfall and in the distribution of rainfall throughout the year, though it is frequently subject to severe natural calamities like typhoons. It is, however, true to say that if Japan should have a succession of bad harvests, even its industrial eminence could not prevent it from facing a severe economic crisis.

Secret of Japan's success

The question which is obviously of great interest to us is what is the secret of Japan's success in agriculture. This question deserves a thorough study—study which should extend to the Japanese field and farming village, with a view to make use of the Japanese experience and reproduce their practices and techniques in suitable areas in our country.

I would confine myself to a brief and rather inexpert appreciation of the methods and practices which make Japanese agriculture so successful and pre-eminent.

The results produced by Japanese farmers can be traced to the excellence of—

(i) their organization and methods,

(ii) their farming techniques, and

(iii) the manner in which the results of experiment and research are passed on to the farmers.

Rice Cultivation

In the latter category may be mentioned the well-known Japanese method of rice cultivation, the use of fertilizers including composts and a large proportion of human manure, and the use of insecticides, combined above all with application and industry of the farmers. No cultivated land is left without crop for more than 15 or 20 days—the minimum preparation time between harvesting one crop and sowing or planting another.

In the field of organization and methods, the following are the more striking features of Japanese agricultural economy :

Land Tenure

The Japanese population today is one of peasant proprietors. This is the result of far-reaching reforms introduced in the occupation period by which the feudal system was abolished, the landlords were compensated (according to them very poorly) and the land was turned over to the

farmers. The latter were permitted to pay for occupied land in instalments. Practically, all Japanese farmers are by now proprietors of the land cultivated by them. They are now free from the dead weight of centuries and instead of having to pay as much as 60 per cent of their produce as rent, they now enjoy the entire fruit of their labour and enterprise. The reforms were no doubt drastic, brought into operation within the space of one year or so, and they initially created grave maladjustments in society and considerable hardships. But that period has now passed; and thanks to these far-reaching reforms, the Japanese village now presents a cheerful spectacle of prosperity and well-being. There has been a new awakening among the farmers; the farmer has now an increasing incentive to produce more. He is now in direct touch with the market instead of having to hand most of his produce to the landlord as rent. The savings of the farming community which are deposited with the Agricultural Co-operatives form the backbone of national savings and industrial investment. A significant psychological change has come over Japanese society which has made for stability and progress. The change of outlook of the farmer provides a good ground for the growth of democracy and the latter in turn has influenced the farmer's outlook and effected an important change in the status of women and the extent of their contribution to the life of the village community and to the management of the farms.

Village Co-operatives

Japanese agriculture and the rural community generally owe a great deal to the network of agricultural co-operatives which cover the whole of Japan. The agricultural co-operative movement in Japan has a long history and the structure of such co-operatives has undergone many changes responsive to changing conditions. Originally started under the Meiji era, these were to a considerable extent improved and supervised and controlled by the State. In their latest forms, however, they are governed by the Agricultural Co-operatives Law of Japan enacted in 1948. Agricultural co-operatives are now democratically elected by the union of farmers, the latter being entirely responsible for management and control with a minimum of State supervision.

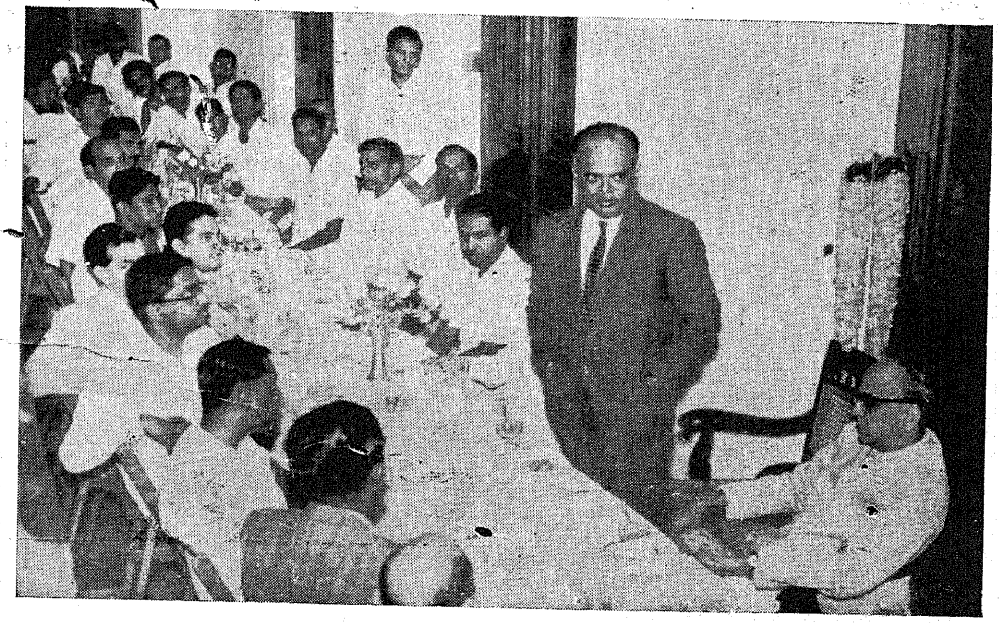
Co-operatives Classified

Agricultural co-operatives are classified in two groups—(i) multi-purpose or general purpose co-operatives, handling the credit, purchasing, marketing and other business (ii) specified co-operatives dealing with specific activities e.g., sericulture production and marketing, livestock and dairy, horticultural production and sales, reclamation and settlement, rural industries, etc. The multi-purpose co-operatives hold a dominant position in Japan today.

Agricultural co-operatives are systematically bound up with each other through local unit co-operatives which function within a city, town or village under a Prefectural (Provincial) Federation and the National Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives. There is also a Central Co-operative Bank and a Central Union.

General Purposes Unit

On March 31, 1956, the number of General Purposes Unit Co-operatives was 12,789 which exceeds the total number of cities, towns and villages. Thus, sometimes more than one or two General Purposes Unit Co-operatives exist in the same village or town.



Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., the Former Chief Secretary was the guest of honour at a party got up in the Secretariat on the eve of his retirement.

Agricultural co-operatives carry on a wide range of activities; among these credit, purchasing and marketing are the most important. In recent years, co-operative insurance has shown remarkable progress. Apart from these, there are operations and guidance activities on agricultural co-operatives which are being carried on.

Credit activities

Agricultural financing in Japan falls under three heads—(i) Co-operative financing (through the three stage link up of the Unit Co-operative, the credit federation and the Central Co-operative Bank), (ii) financing by City Banks and other general financing institutions, (iii) financing by Government funds. The last source is usually available at the time of natural calamities or disasters of which Japan has many every year. Loans from Co-operatives form about 25 per cent of the farmer's financing. The greater part of the agricultural co-operative funds is loaned to farmers but surplus funds are deposited with the parent Federation.

The largest source of funds of co-operative financing is savings. The farmers on an average put 50 per cent of their savings in agricultural co-operatives, 15 per cent in Banks, 9 per cent in Postal savings, 11 per cent in Post Office Insurance and Annuities and 6 per cent on life insurance, etc., etc.

Purchasing activities

The purchasing activity of agricultural co-operatives aims at supplying material required for production as well as material for daily needs of member farmers.

The items mainly handled by the Co-operatives are fertilizers, which form 45 per cent of their total purchases, agricultural chemicals, cattle feed, farm machinery and implements. In addition, the Co-operatives are handling increasing business in consumer goods. The Co-operatives themselves have to carry on their purchasing and selling activities in competition with small private

A party of U.S. ournalists who met Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, at the Secretariat on 2nd December 1960 during their visit to the City.

enterprise. They have to face the resistance and competition by manufacturers and distributors, and from retail shops in the villages. But, nevertheless, they appear to be handling increasing volume of business every year.

It is estimated that the farmer on an average purchases 65 per cent of his fertiliser requirements, 20 per cent of cattle feed, 10 per cent of agricultural tools and machinery, 45 per cent of agricultural chemicals and 10 per cent of clothings from his agriculture co-operatives.

Marketing Activities

Marketing is the most important activity of the co-operatives. Since the varieties of farm products are numerous, the marketing of these is proving an increasing strain ; the marketing of perishable goods in particular is proving difficult. The percentage of goods marketed through the marketing co-operatives are roughly—

	PER CENT.
Rice	98
Barley and wheat	75
Sweet and white potatoes	40
Fruits and vegetables	10
Cocoons	30

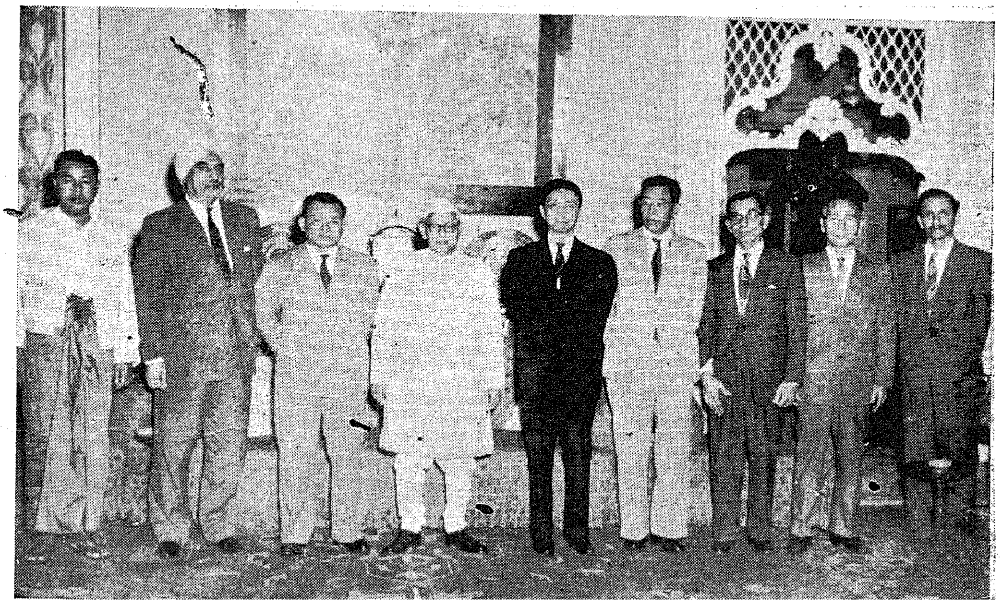
The agricultural co-operatives operate agricultural warehouses which perform a remarkable function in carrying on Government control over rice in Japan and storing goods sold or purchased by farmers.

The quantity of rice sold by farmers to the Government under the present food policy is about 4 million tons. The total capacity of agricultural warehouses operated by agricultural co-operatives exceeds this amount and, therefore, all the rice collected by Government can be stored in the existing agricultural warehouses.

The agricultural co-operatives also help farmers in operating subsidiary cottage industries. Most of the farms in Japan are small and families proportionately large. The farmers, therefore, take to some simple subsidiary cottage industries operated by themselves and their family members. The capital required is small. There is no expenditure on buildings. The farmer operates his small machines in one room of his farm house and the investment on these simple machines seldom exceeds Rs. 400 to 500. The raw materials utilized are farm products, e.g., bamboo, straw, mulberry leaves for silkworm, etc. The agricultural co-operatives guide farmers in these cottage enterprises and undertake the marketing of their products. I have myself visited several farm houses where farmers and their families were engaged in such subsidiary occupations and I was greatly impressed by the practical and inexpensive way in which Japanese farmers and their families utilize their leisure time to supplement their income from their fields. Fortunately, Japan specialises in making small machines suitable for such subsidiary occupation by small and rather poor farmers at very cheap prices. It would be a great advantage for us to buy a whole range of such machinery, which are both hand-operated and power-driven, adopt such as might be useful to us and thereafter ourselves manufacture such simple machines for sale or loan to farmers.

Medical Facilities

Among the other activities of village co-operatives are medical services, mutual relief insurance service, educational and national guide service. Owing to inadequate are social security system in Japan, the farmers in general not in a position to enjoy better medical facilities. Therefore



The Governor of Madras snapped with the members of the Burmese Trade delegation which was in the City in November last year.

medical services by agricultural co-operatives are of primary importance. Hospitals are maintained by the Federation of Agriculture Co-operatives and Medical Services to member farmers of the Unit Co-operatives in the Federation. In April 1955 there were 149 co-operative-operated hospitals, 90 health centres, 17,715 sick beds, 1,173 physicians and 4,252 nurses and technicians. These handled in a year over 5 million in-patients and about 9 million out-patients.

Agricultural co-operative insurance is a new enterprise. Three kinds of insurance are being undertaken-life insurance, building reconstruction, insurance and co-operative building fire insurance. Today the most popular one is life insurance followed by building reconstruction insurance.

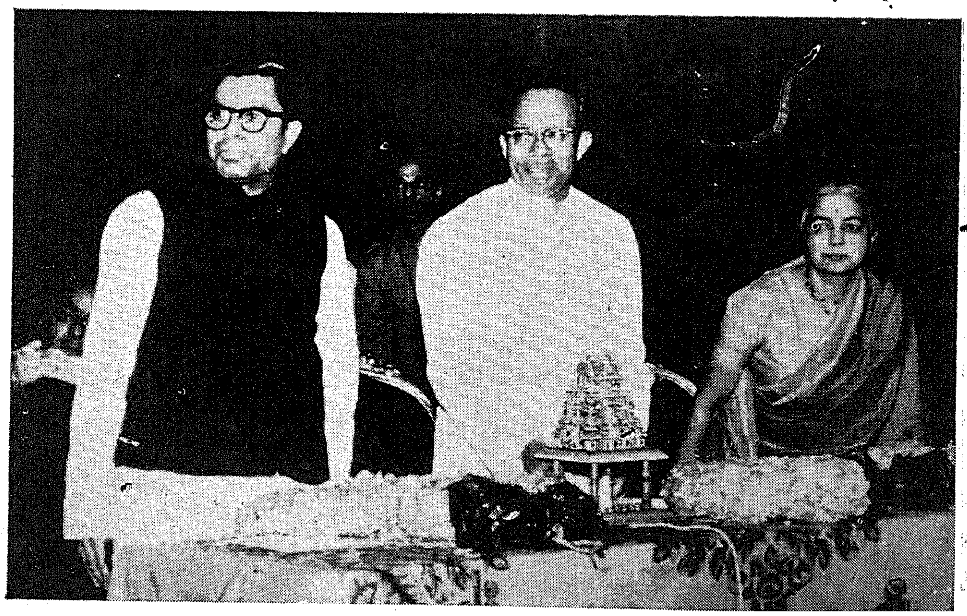
Education and Guidance

Through the medium of movies, film slides, radio broadcasts, pamphlets and leaflets, etc., the activities of the co-operatives are publicised among farmers. Appropriate direction and assistance are given by Administrative authorities and National Guidance Federation of the agriculture co-operatives to the respective individual co-operatives. In this campaign of education of farmers, the co-operatives combine with Prefectural and National authorities and organizations. In Japan, however, the education of farmers is a relatively simple matter. Literacy exceeds 99 per cent and practically every family owns a radio set. I was impressed by the village radio net-work in each Prefecture (about the size of an Indian district) which serves as means of dissemination of knowledge to farmers about weather, crop prospects, methods of dealing with insect pests, public health, education, etc. The village net-work is usually operated by small transmitters operated by the Prefectural Government.

The above description is rather inadequate but may serve to give an idea of the important role that agricultural co-operatives play in Japan and the contribution they have made to the evolution of a healthy economy and a prosperous Japan. Indeed, they may be said to be the backbone of Japan's agricultural pre-eminence.

Reproduction in India

The question arises whether and the extent to which Agricultural co-operatives in Japan can be reproduced in our country. This requires detailed field study by experts who should be charged with not merely writing learned reports, but with the practical task of reproducing in particular areas in India projects on the Japanese model. Our Community Development Projects are already a live organization with much the same objectives as Japanese Agricultural Corps. I feel that the good points of Japanese Agricultural Co-operatives can be detailed into our Community Development organization. It is perhaps within the framework of the latter that we can best utilize the experience of Japan. Development of Agricultural Co-operatives as in Japan will be of the greatest help to Government in operating the monopoly wholesale purchase and distribution of foodgrains.



Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Cultural Affairs, laying the foundation stone for the National Tagore Memorial Theatre at Madras on 19th November 1960.

Veterinary Health Service

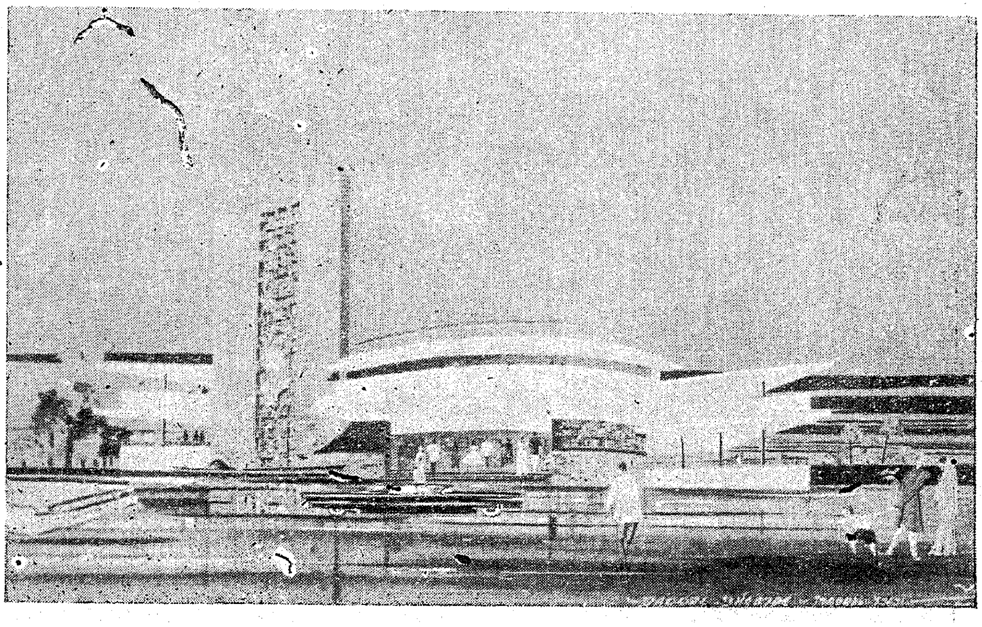
Dr. J. P. Mantramurthi, *Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Madras).*

For the expeditious and effective control of contagious as well as non-contagious and parasitic diseases that spread among livestock, an efficient Veterinary organization, both at headquarters and the field, has been set up in the State.

The Director is assisted by one Deputy Director (Veterinary) at headquarters on the disease side supported by the Madras Veterinary College for education and research and the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine for production of biological, research and disease investigation. The field staff consist of District Veterinary Officers, one or two in each district, under the direct control and supervision of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Veterinary). The District Veterinary Officers have under their control a net work of Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, Touring Billets and First Aid Centres manned by qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and Stockmen who render timely aid to the livestock owners. Though there were only 43 Institutions and 43 Touring Billets in the year 1920, there were 110 Institutions and 87 Touring Billets at the end of the First Five-Year Plan and due to increased demand for Veterinary aid all over the State, it is expected to increase the number of Veterinary Institutions to 198 by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan in spite of the acute shortage of trained personnel to deal with the problem of disease control.

Disease Control

The outstanding livestock diseases which cause serious economic loss to our State are rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Black Quarter, Anthrax, sheep pox, Ranikhet, Enterotoxsemi and Foot and Mouth. The total annual loss due to mortality from infectious diseases alone is roughly estimated at 3 crores of rupees. There are many other diseases which do not end in death, but totally reduce the vitality and productivity of our cattle. It is gratifying to record that in our State we have today eradicated the most fatal disease rinderpest from the State covering an area of nearly 51,000 square miles (and well being of 11.7 millions, cattle and buffalloes). The result in the saving to this State in the manufacture and use of the biological for this single disease for the last 5 years compared to the value and quantity of biological manufactured and used in the previous years, in the residuary State is Rs. 75,335. To this must be added the value of cattle saved from these diseases and a loss of productivity in the survivors for a correct appreciation.



Blue-print of the National Tagore Memorial Theatre.

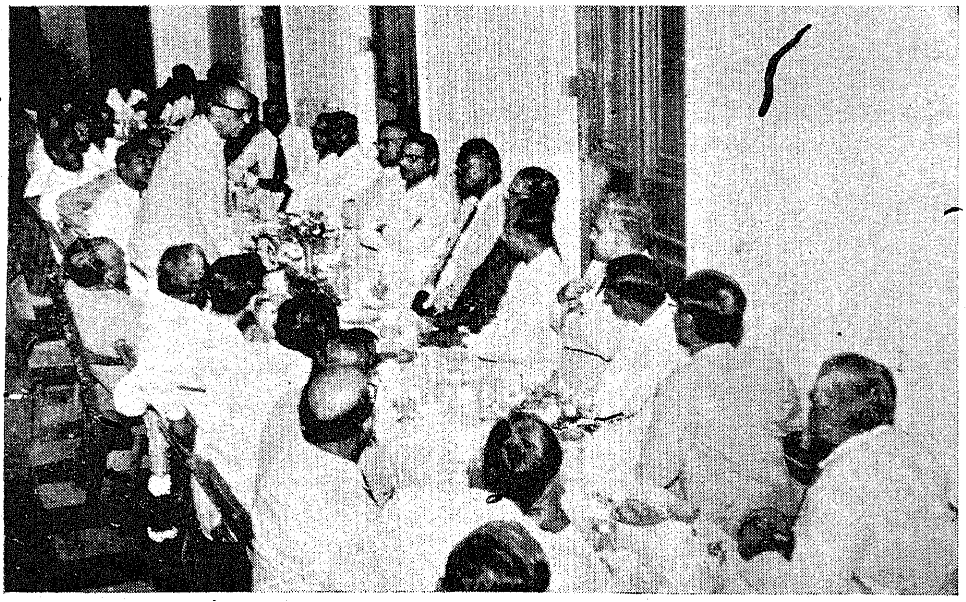
In the same manner all the other fatal diseases of our cattle will be under control and the State is well prepared for undertaking all planned livestock development, marketing and disease control. The total value of loss prevented from the various fatal livestock diseases basing on the available minimum mortality and incidence of the various diseases against which protective vaccinations were done in the years.

Year.	*Number protected.*	*Loss prevented in terms of rupees.*
1946–47	852,217	2,87,73,600
1947–48	761,067	2,53,68,900
1948–49	594,529	1,98,17,600
1949–50	819,425	23,83,400
1950–51	715,022	2,38,34,00
1951–52	217,678	72,55,900
1952–53	230,865	76,93,800
1953–54	10,41,290	3,47,09,600
1954–55	963,615	3,21,20,500
1955–56	19,80,583	6,60,19,800

Great Saving

Is this not a great saving to the State ? Thus the total annual mortality from infectious and contagious diseases in cattle in the State which swelled into more than six digits in the past have been reduced to the minimum in the last five years in cattle while all the Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets treated 386,658 cases in 1955–56. Control of epidemics and timely treatment of the sick are important items in any plan for the development of livestock in a country. It is therefore indispensable that we must maintain an efficient Veterinary Intelligence Health Service to maintain the 23 millions of livestock in our State in good health and also to keep the State as free as possible from being infected from the neighbouring States.

The aim of this Department is not only to control effectively the contagious diseases during outbreaks but to plan for their total eradication also. It is with this noble object in view an Institute for the manufacture of biological products necessary to protect the livestock of this State against the ravages of the various contagious diseases has been established at Ranipet at considerable savings to the State with a well-equipped laboratory, an up-to-date Library to facilitate research work, latest equipment for the manufacture of biological products on modern lines and specially trained staff. It is pleasing to note that through the services of a F.A.O. Veterinarian, the Institute has now been developed into a pucca Research Centre on modern lines with the latest equipment to improve the efficiency and keeping quality of the biologicals and to ultimately reduce the cost of production. Freeze Dried Rinderpest, Ranikhet and Fowl Pox vaccines are now being released for the first time in this State. Potent Sera and Vaccines for the control of most of the common diseases are manufactured and supplied to the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department not only in Madras State, but also in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra. With the help of these products, timely vaccinations of cows and buffalloes in actual outbreaks and also in free areas have been done during the last three decades, and the disease position has improved considerably protecting several thousands of valuable cattle and saving lakhs of rupees to the agriculturists. Hence it may be mentioned that this is the first Institute of its kind in India to be provided with such equipment and modern



Officers of the Secretariat got up a party in honour of Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., the retiring Chief Secretary. Sri T. N. S. Raghavan is seen addressing the officers.

Dr. G. D. Mandgirmurthi Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Madras)

devices or the manufacture, production and research in animal biologicals and I may here say that Madras is again giving a lead to other States on Veterinary Research and disease control.

In addition to the manufacture of the above biological products, research work in connection with the improvement of the biological products and study of the different organisms found responsible for causing the disease under field conditions, the antigenic variations, if any, in them and the manufacture of new products to control other contagious and infectious diseases of livestock are also undertaken. This Institute also serves the purpose of imparting education and training to the Post Graduate students of the Department. Are we not proud of this Institute ?

A disease investigation section has also been established at Ranipet to take up prompt measures to investigate the occurrence of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry diseases and to co-ordinate the field workers with research workers through the medium of investigation officers.

Research and Education

In the field of disease control, the Madras Veterinary College has been playing a very important role as it continues to lead in the sphere of Veterinary education in our country. The College, besides teaching, has bestowed much time and attention on diagnostic work and on research and investigation on animal diseases of economic importance. Sustained work on diseases like Nasal Schistosmiasis, Bovine Lymphangitis, Caprine pleuro-pneusonia, Rhinosporidiosis, Surra and luxation of patella pursued in the laboratories of the College has contributed much to the knowlege of these diseases and to their ultimate control. As in the past, researches on various animal diseases are also of equal importance as they are known to cause huge economic loss to the farmers. Many animals are killed annually by a few of these diseases though the majority of parasitic diseases are insiduous in nature. Affected animals are stunted in growth and emaciated and unproductive. To the tiller, the animal power is lost. Yields like meat, milk, eggs and wool become greatly reduced thus affecting the nation's wealth and economy. With a view to enlarge our knowedge about these diseases, a Helmintholgy Research Section has been established in the College.

During the past 50 years, the College has turned out about 2,100 Veterinarians and other allied personnel consisting of 912 Diploma holders (G.M.V.Cs.), 572 Degree holders (B.V.Scs.), 6 M.Sc., 1 Ph.D. apart form the 229 short-term post graduates, 130 Stockmen Compounders, 203 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 45 Scientific Players. An All-India Post Graduate Course in Parasitology has also been started in this College. Thus the College which was started in 1903 with very modern objectives, limited facilities and stock has passed through many vicissitudes and has now grown into a premier educational and post graduate Insitute of its kind embracing many branches of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. The College, Hospital, and Laboratories have been equipped with the latest apparatus and appliances and the ailing animals are treated by employing the latest therapeutic agents and techniques.

Clinical Laboratories

Livestock improvement is inevitably linked with disease control. The need for prompt diagnosis and confirmation of the disease cannot be over emphasised in any scheme for disease control. In the practice of modern medicine the part played by Clinical Laboratories is well recognized. Central Clinical Laboratories have therefore been opened in all the Headquarter Hospitals and Livestock farms with necessary equipment including microscopes and refrigerators. These laboratories do help the Departmental staff in quick diagnosis, treatment and control of various diseases. Ten laboratories of this kind are now functioning in the reorganized State of Madras.

Mobile Veterinary Units

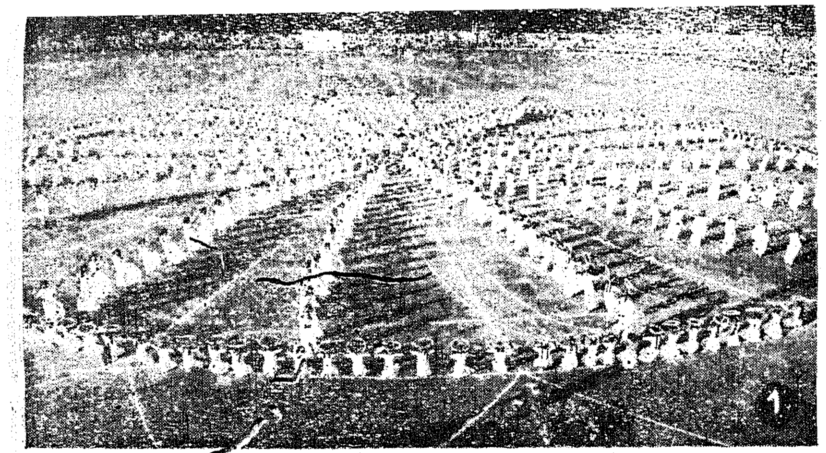
With a view to control all cattle epidemics, mobile motorised units have been introduced in the districts.

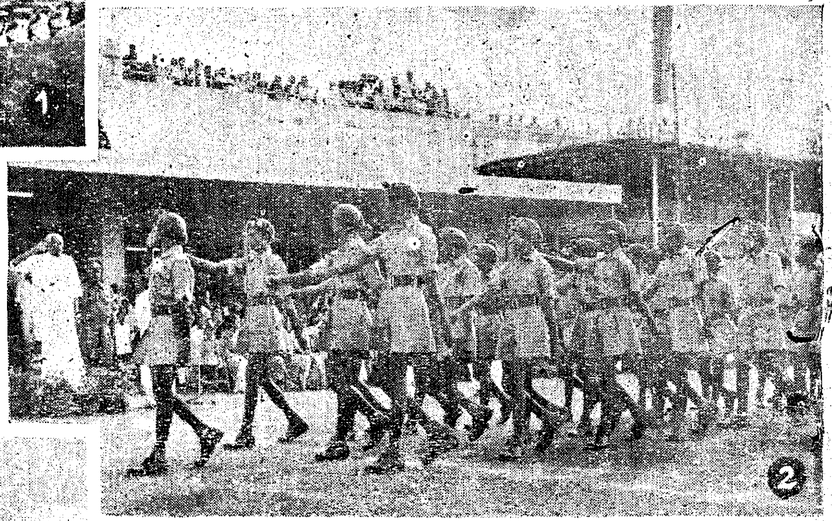
We cannot forget the fact that epidemics may break out at any time and anywhere during certain seasons and spread like wild fire, if not controlled promptly. The sera and vaccines used for the protection of animals conferred immunity of a short duration necessitating re-inoculations which will have to be carried out without any loss of time.

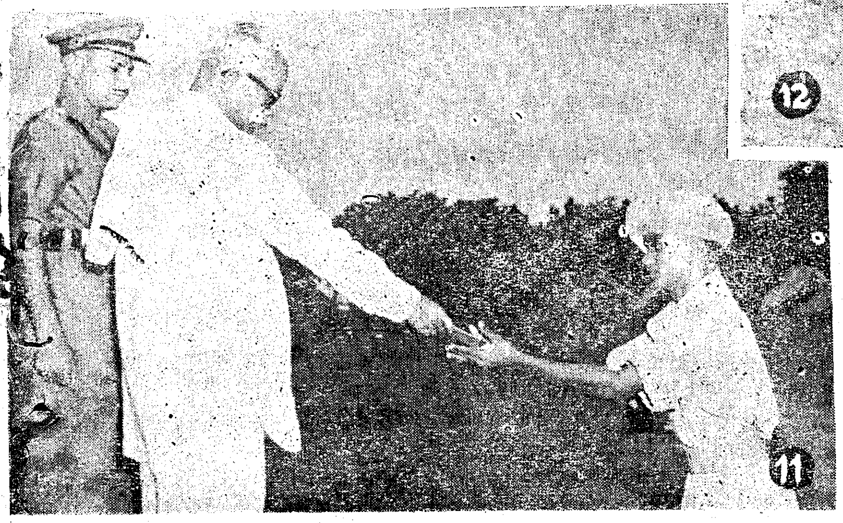
Under this scheme one well-equipped motor mobile unit with necessary staff for each district has been planned during the Second Five-Year Plan and two such units have already started functioning in the districts of Chingleput and Thanjavur.

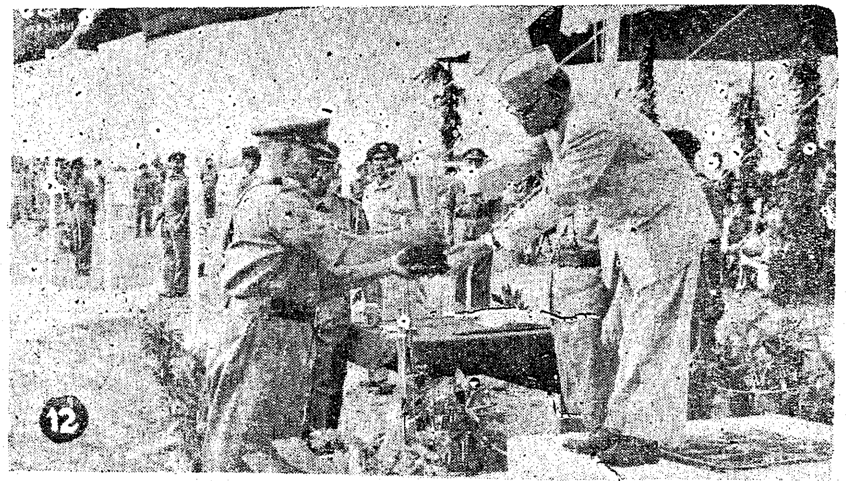
A combined effort by these net work of Institutions helped by the mobile units co-ordinating the field and research workers through the medium of investigation and Inspecting Officers has contributed a great deal in preserving and protecting the livestock of the State from the ravages of contagious and infectious diseases and thus helping the economic well-being of the agriculturists in the State.

Children's Day: Police Sports



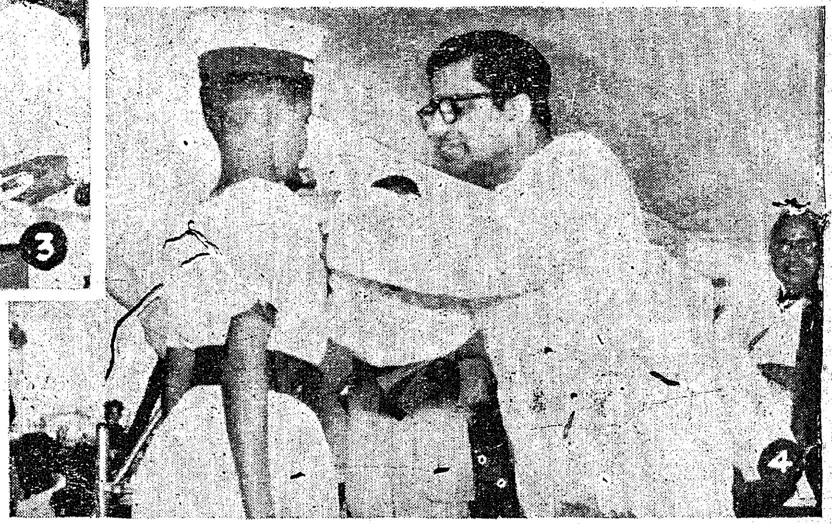






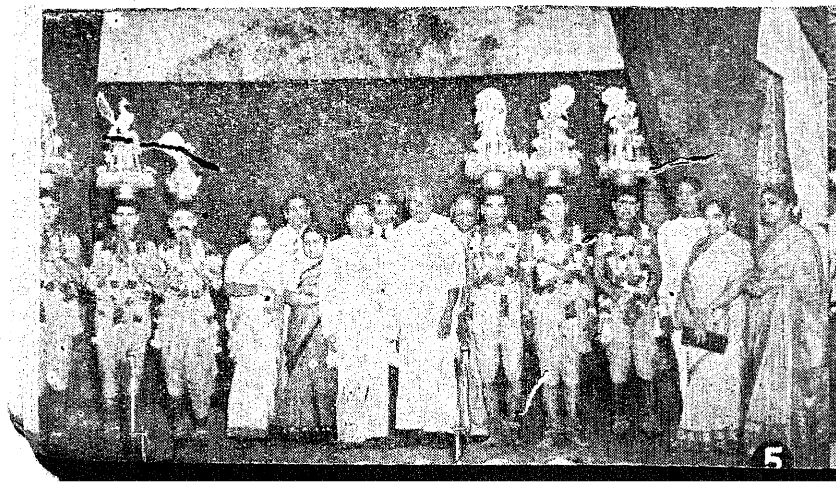
4. Finance Minister presenting the state award to Rajadorai from Tanjore for outstanding service.

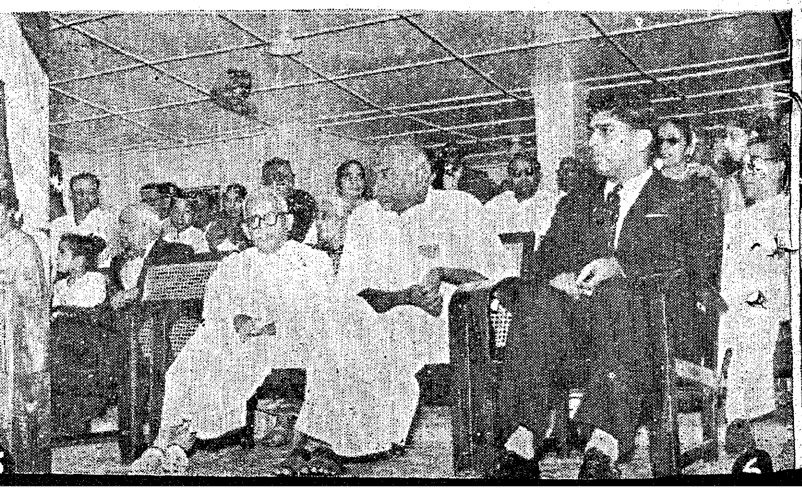
5. Variety entertainment by Police on 2nd December 1960.
6. Chief Minister and Home Minister witnessing the Police Sports.

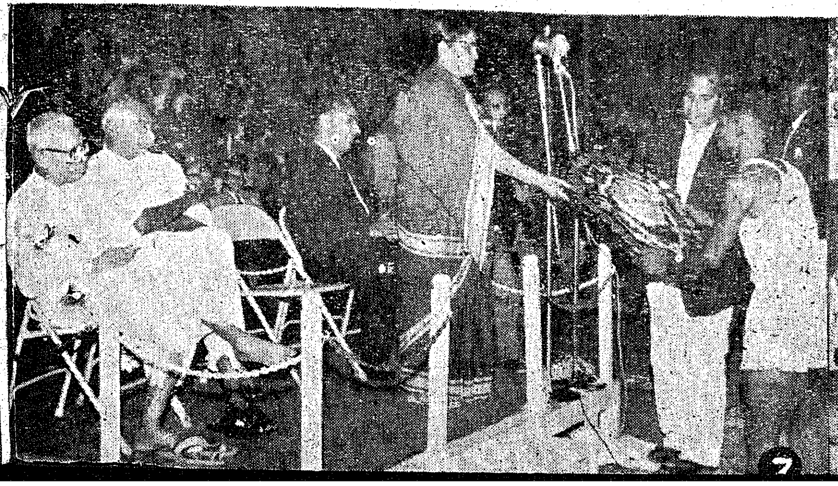


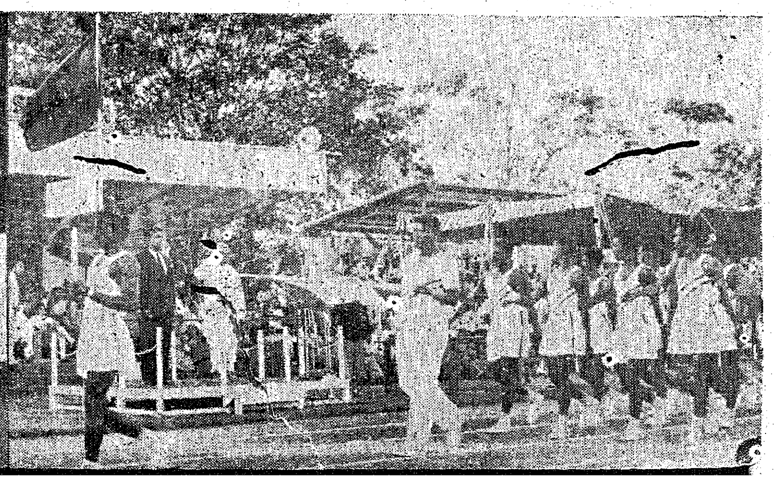
1. Children's Rally at the Corporation Stadium on 5th December 1960.
2. Chief Minister taking the salute at the parade by N.C.C. on 5th December 1960 at the Corporation Stadium.
3. Chief Minister giving away the prize to the best Corporation School.

7. Smt. Bhaktavatsalam presenting the shield to the winners in the Police Sports.
8. Participants in the sports marching past.
9. Variety entertainment.
10. Passing out parade by the Lok Sahayak Sena Camp.
11. Outstanding cadet receiving a prize from the Home Minister.
12. Territorial army Day.









A Corner for Children in the Deer Park

—By Sri S. M. A. ASLAM, *P. A. to Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.*

At a short distance of 5 miles from the City of Madras (next to Gandhi Mantap in Adyar), is a spot for those who seek wildness as a change from the noise and bustle of the city. This spot is called the " Guindy Deer Park ".

Although it stands no comparison to the many places of the State so popular for their scenic beauty or for their abundance of wild life, the Guindy Park is nevertheless unique, first, because it lends the City of Madras the proud claim of being the only city with a natural park within its close vicinity and secondly because it is perhaps the only sanctuary of its kind in India for animals of the open country. It is rich in jungle fowl besides a fine collection of black buck and spotted deer. It also affords a home for a variety of birds. The flora too is unique as one of the few truly relict patches of vegetation representative of South Indian Scrub.

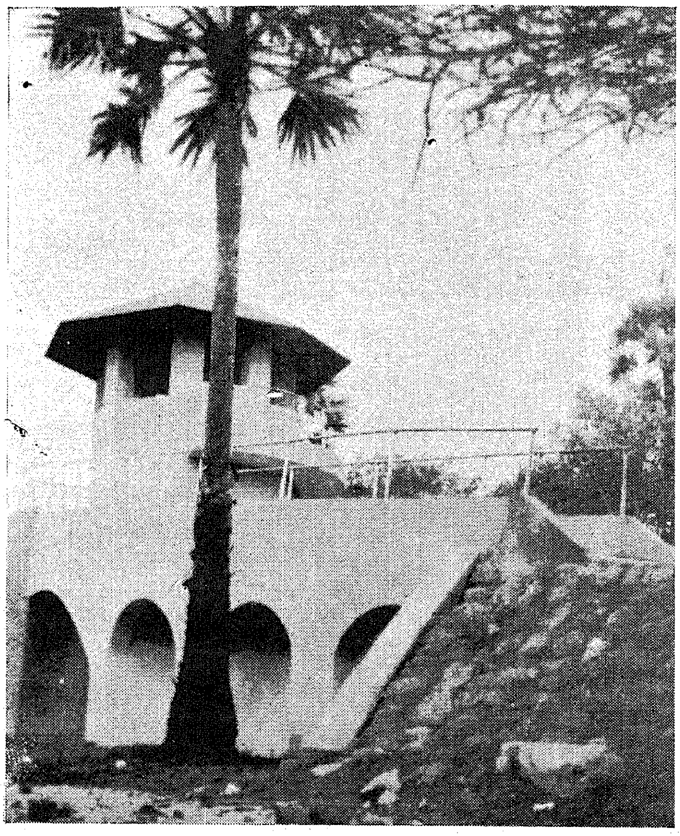
Children at the Park.

History of the Park

This Park owes its existence to the generosity of the late Shri A. J. John, Governor of Madras, who in March 1958 formally relinquished 1,000 acres of the extensive park area attached to Raj Bhavan to be developed as a natural park for the public. The " Guindy Lodge " (as it was then called) was the property of Sir Gilbert Ricketts and was purchased by the Madras Government after his death in 1817. From 1825 it served as the country residence and week-end resort for the Governor of Madras who moved into it permanently in 1947. Within this park lies the Children's Corner. Dedicated to the people, particularly to the children of Madras, the Park was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on the occasion of the First Centenary Celebrations of Forest Administration in the Madras State in 1959.

The fourteen acres of the Children's Corner are like an amphitheatre carpeted with grass and walled in by clumps of trees and scrub jungle. This Park provides for the popular games and amusements found in conventional city parks and gardens and combines with it wide scope for the study of nature.

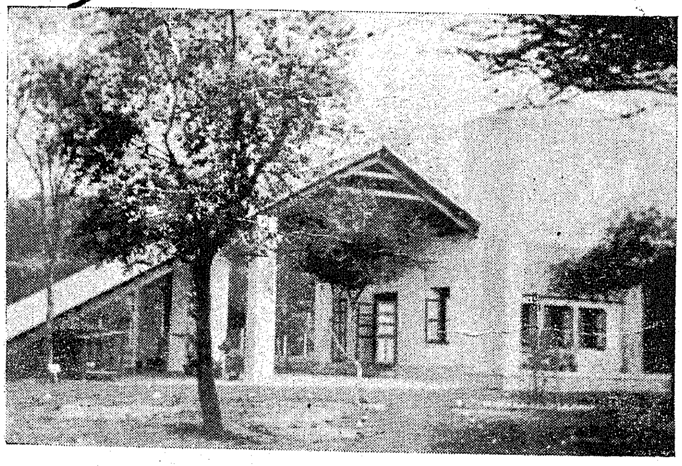
A child can here learn to know a banyan from a peepal as all the different species are labelled with their botanical and their common names. He can have the adventure of adding his tracks to those of birds, squirrels and deer. He can have the thrill of listening to the rapture of song birds serenading him from nearby trees and the delight of listening to the orchestra of parrots and pigeons. He can have the excitement of watching the capering chattering monkeys and the bouncing hare. There are bird baths, avaries, nesting boxes, rockeries and ornamental ponds, all alive with birds who seem to have captured the colours of a sunset in their wings. These birds invite any child to a pleasant game of " identification ".



Look-out Tower.

Open Air Theatre

There is an open air theatre built around a spreading banyan tree. It brings to one the ineffable peace born out of being very close to Nature. The small hut built for the convenience of holiday makers is sure to fascinate a child with all the magic of a doll's house. It has a few comfortable camp chairs and tables, a fine though small collection of books, all replete with pictures of birds and animals and attractive cages containing animals and reptiles. The Park has been electrified with flood lights, and there are proposals for installing a midget train. The riding club adjoining this Park has a few ponies to amuse the children.



Children's Library at the Park.

Joyous Experience

To reach the look-out Tower by an easy graduated slope is really a joyous experience to enjoy. From there one can see the configuration of the land and the park with its well laid-out walks intercepted by beautiful ponds and delightful flower beds. From there one can, if one has a bit of luck, see hares, as they bounce across to the wooded park from the cleared spaces of the Children's Corner, the black buck and the deer, as they steal shyly into the park, and canter back to the forest and the butterflies and bees as they shuttle about doing their job as Cupid for flowers.

A child will immensely enjoy its visit to this Park, and the rare moments of pleasure it will have by being close to nature and witnessing God's dumb creatures at play and at work will be treasured by it. The fear entertained by a child of wild life which hinders its innocent interest in the fauna may vanish from its mind, by learning from its trip to the Park "How easy it is to make friends with flowers and birds and everything in Nature, if you go to them affectionately and with friendship". (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.)

Children witnessing a deer at the Park.

Achievements in the Field of Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme of the Government of Madras is being implemented successfully in all the Family Planning Clinics in the State. Government Family Planning Clinics are functioning in all District Headquarters Hospitals and in most of the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. In addition, Family Planning advice is given to fathers and mothers in all Primary Health Centres. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Municipal Dispensaries have been requested to give Family Planning advice along with the other advice given to fathers and mothers attending these Centres. Trained staff have been posted to all the Family Planning Centres for giving necessary advice to fathers and mothers. Contraceptives are distributed free and at subsidised rates to fathers and mothers who ask for the same.

Organization

In all urban clinics full-time Women Medical Officers are in charge of the women's section of the Family Planning Clinics and part-time Male Medical Officers are in charge of the men's section. In rural Family Planning Clinics the staff pattern is a staff nurse trained in Family Planning. The Health Visitors of the Primary Health Centres have been trained in Family Planning and put in charge of Family Planning propagation work there. In addition, pharmacists attached to Government Taluk Headquarters Hospitals have been trained in Family Planning, one for each hospital and put in charge of Family Planning propagation work for men in that area. At the Primary Health Centres level, for contacting the fathers, Health Inspectors are to be trained in Family Planning and put in charge of this work.

In the City of Madras, Corporation of Madras, has been divided into six major divisions and one full-time Woman Medical Officer for Family Planning is in charge of one main Centre and seven or eight sub-Centres. In each Centre and sub-Centre either a trained Social Worker or trained staff nurse is in charge of Family Planning Work. There are 44 Mothers' Information Centres for mothers. For fathers, 32 Information Centres are functioning. In each Centre there is a male tutor and a male canvasser for giving Family Planning advice. The work of all the 32 Fathers' Information Centres is supervised by one full-time Male Medical Officer.

A full-time Family Planning Officer is in charge of the Family Planning programme in this State and works under the guidance and supervision of the Director of Medical Services, Madras-6.

The target number of Family Planning Clinics fixed to be opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period is as follows :—

Urban Family Planning Clinics	..	59
Rural Family Planning Clinics ..	..	152

Family planning Clinics

So far 26 Urban and 81 Rural Centres (inclusive of the Clinics opened by Local Bodies and Private Organizations) have been opened and are functioning. Apart from these there are 44 Mothers' Information Centres and 32 Fathers' Information Centres functioning in the City of Madras. Mothers' Information Centres function from 8 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. daily (excepting on Sundays and holidays) and Fathers' Information Centres function in the evening daily between 6 and 8 p.m. (excepting Sundays and holidays). All Government Family Planning Clinics function between 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on all working days.

In the year 1956-57 there were nine urban and ten rural clinics and in 1960-61 there are 15 urban and 77 rural clinics. Altogether 26 Urban and 81 Rural Centres are run by the Government, Local Bodies and Private Organizations.

Places for opening eight Rural Centres have been chosen but these Centres have not been opened so far for want of staff. It has, therefore, been decided that opening of further number of clinics should be taken up only after the sanctioned clinics start functioning and work satisfactorily.

Budget provision and Expenditure

The expenditure incurred in connection with the Family Planning Programme from 1956-57 to 1959-60 totals Rs. 7 lakhs. Of this amount the share of Central Government is Rs. 5·93 and that of the State is Rs. 1·10 lakhs.

For the year 1960-61, the Central Government provides Rs. 6·31 lakhs. It is expected that Rs. 12·40 lakhs will be spent during this year provided that the target of 59 Urban and 152 Rural Clinics start functioning.

All methods of Family Planning are explained to fathers and mothers and to willing fathers and mothers contraceptives are distributed mostly free. The expenditure incurred on contraceptives in 1957–58 was Rs. 1,430·29 and in 1960-61 is Rs. 63,288·65.

Recently the Government of India have liberalised the grant for distribution of contraceptives to fathers and mothers and have said that contraceptives should be distributed free to fathers and mothers up to an income of Rs. 300 and less per mensem.

Stress is laid on the surgical methods of Family Planning wherever applicable. All facilities are provided to fathers and mothers desirous of undergoing sterilization operation in Government Hospitals.

From 1959 to September 1960, 71,000 fathers and more than four lakhs mothers have been educated and advised in Family Planning in this State.

Sterilization

Every effort is being made to popularise the surgical methods of Family Planning in Madras State.

Sterilization operation is done free to all in Government Hospitals. In addition, in respect of persons with an income of Rs. 200 per mensem and below, hospital stoppages, confinement charges, cost of blood and plasma, cost of drugs, etc., are waived if they undergo the sterilisation operation in an approved Government Hospital.

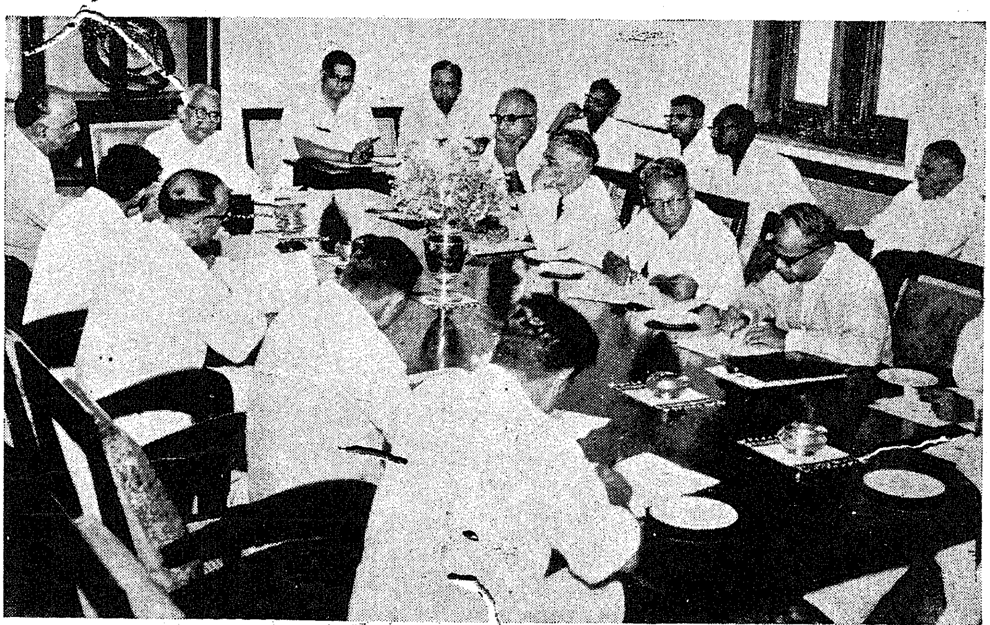
Free ambulance services are provided for taking mothers willing to undergo Salpingectomy operation to the hospital and back.

Pregnant mothers who are desirous of undergoing Salpingectomy operation immediately after the delivery are admitted into the Government Maternity Hospitals a few days in advance of their due date of delivery if they desire so.

Vasectomy operation has been subsidised in Madras City and six Nursing Homes in different localities of the City have been selected and approved by the Government for this purpose. Under this Scheme, Vasectomy operation is performed free in these Nursing Homes for fathers with three living children and more and who are desirous of undergoing the operation in a private nursing home. The Surgeon who operates is given Rs. 25 per case of Vasectomy performed by him under this Scheme.

Intensive Scheme

A new Scheme called the 'Intensive Scheme' for popularisation of Surgical Methods of Family Planning is being implemented in Madras City and the whole of Madras State. Under this scheme, fathers and mothers with three living children and more (in the case of mothers undergoing sterilization they should have completed 24 years of age and in the case of the fathers undergoing sterilization they should not have attained the age of 50 years) who undergo the sterilisation operation in any one of the 48 Government Hospitals approved by the Government (vide annexure) for this purpose are paid a Compensatory Allowance of Rs. 30 each (either the father or the mother alone should undergo the operation, not both) to cover loss of emoluments and for meeting conveyance charges (in respect of fathers) for to and fro journeys to the Hospital. For Government servants a special casual leave of six days is granted after the operation. After the implementation of the Scheme the number of Vasectomy operations have increased considerably in number. The demand for undergoing Vasectomy operation in the Government Hospitals is so great now, so that, it was found that with the existing facilities it was not possible to operate every day on all the waiting



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister, at the press conference on 3rd December 1960, regarding the preparation of village production plans by panchayats.

fathers. Therefore to cope with the increased number of Vasectomy operations three full-time and one part-time Surgical Units for performing Vasectomy operations alone have been set up in the following Government hospitals in the City :—

1 Government General Hospital, Madras. } Full-time.
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.
4 Government Hospital and Kilpauk Medical College. } Part-time.

Salpingectomy operation under this Scheme is performed in the following three Government maternity hospitals in the City :—

(1) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(2) Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(3) Government Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, Madras.

Sterilisation operations

In the mufassal, 44 Government Hospitals have been approved by the Government of Madras for performing sterilisation operations under this Scheme. From 1956 to September 1960, 4,948 males and 8,042 women underwent Vasectomy and Salpingectomy operations respectively in this State.

It was originally proposed to have 6,000 Vasectomy and 14,000 Salpingectomy operations performed during the three years from the beginning of the scheme. Of this, during the first year, 1,303 Vasectomy and 1,189 Salpingectomy operations were done against the targets of 1,000 and 2,000, respectively.

Till 30th September 1960, 171 Medical Officers, 173 Nurses, 44 Social Workers, 185 Health Visitors, 182 non-medical personnel and 15 Women Welfare Organisations were trained at the Family Planning Training Institute at Government Hospital for Women and Children at Madras.

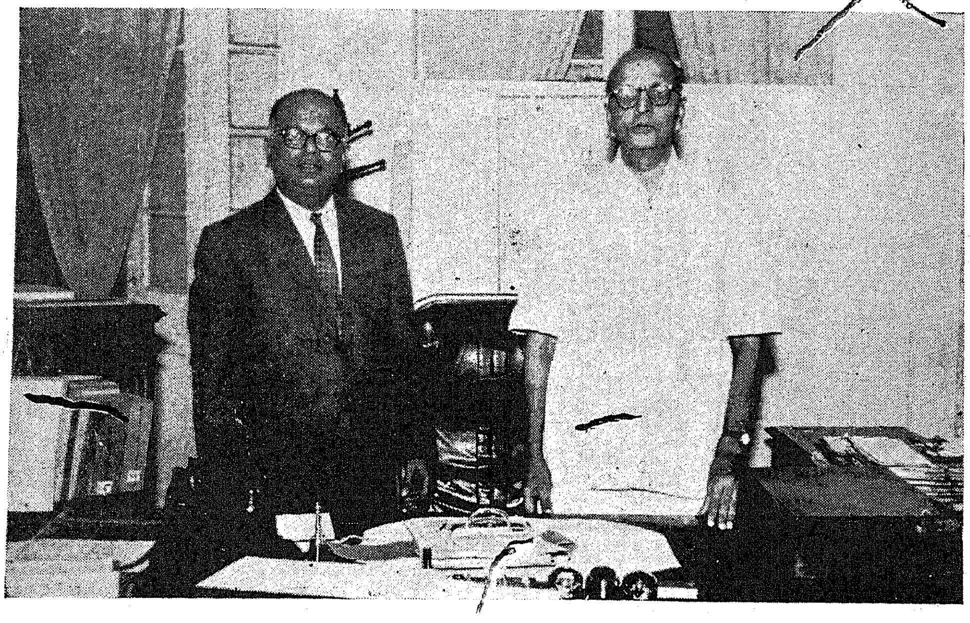
At the District Headquarters Hospital training in Family Planning is given to Maternity Assistants and Pharmacists. One hundred and seventy-two Maternity Assistants and 45 Pharmacists had been trained so far.

Education

The Family Planning staff do door-to-door propaganda educating the mothers and fathers in the necessity for adopting Family Planning for their own and their children's welfare. Mothers and fathers attending the out-patient department of the hospitals and Primary Health Centres are also educated in Family Planning. Copies of the Family Planning Manual published by the Government of Madras are sold to them. Out of five lakhs copies in English and Tamil printed, 345,795 have been sold. Recently the price of the Manual has been reduced to 12 nP. from 25 nP. for sale in the mufassal areas.

Exhibition

Family Planning stalls are held in all major exhibitions, Hospital Day and Courtesy Week celebrations, etc. These Family Planning stalls are visited by large numbers of fathers and mothers who are educated in the necessity for Family Planning by the Family Planning staff with the help of charts, models, etc. Copies of the Family Planning Manuals are sold to them in large numbers on these occasions.



The Former and Present Chief Secretaries Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S. and Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S. photographed on the eve of the Former's retirement.

So far nine major exhibitions have been held in the City and mufassal since 1957 up to date in all of which Family Planning stalls were opened and were of immense help in educating the public opinion regarding Family Planning.

Ad hoc Orientation Training Camps

Ad hoc Orientation Training Courses of the duration of about three to four days to fathers and mothers are conducted at Gandhigram, Chinnalapatti, under the auspices of the Avvai Rural Medical Service by trained Family Planning staff. There is a proposal to conduct similar Ad hoc Orientation Training Courses in the various parts of the State for the benefit of fathers and mothers. These courses enable fathers and mothers to get orientated in Family Planning in a short period of three to four days. There is also a proposal to set up Mobile Education Teams for training personnel in different places.

Films on Family Planning

Madras Government has produced a short feature film in Tamil on Family Planning entitled " Family Welfare " of the duration of about 33 minutes and 3,000 feet in length. This film while narrating the story of three families, brings out clearly the necessity for every individual for adopting Family Planning for his own and his Family's welfare. Similar documentary films in Tamil explaining the facilities provided by the Government for the benefit of the people, for adopting Family Planning, will be produced shortly and released to the public.

Mothers' meetings and Fathers' meetings are held separately in all Family Planning clinics, when mothers/fathers discuss Family Planning and one of them who has undergone the surgical operation explains to the others how simple, and safe the operation is and about its benefits. Such meetings are helpful for convincing fathers and mothers about the simplicity of the surgical methods of Family Planning and their harmless nature.

Literature on Family Planning

The following literature has been published by the State Government and copies are being distributed free/sold to mothers and fathers.

Family Planning Manual, English and Tamil, for sale at 25 nP. per copy in urban areas and 12 nP. per copy in rural areas.

Reports of personal experiences (English and Tamil); One Act Play—Tamil; Pamphlet furnishing a note on " Advice to be followed before and after Vasectomy operation; Advice to married persons explaining the Intensive Scheme for Popularisation of Surgical Methods "; Pamphlet containing information as to facilities made available in Government Medical Institutions, etc., for Surgical methods; Souvenirs in Tamil and English on Family Planning Day celebrated on 18th December 1959 and 18th December 1960; and Happy Family Planning Calendar.

Besides the above, seven varieties of charts showing comparative data of food consumption, family size, per capita income, etc., in India as compared with certain European Countries and District Maps showing location of Family Planning clinics were printed and supplied to all Family Planning clinics in this State.

Two thousand and five hundred strings of wooden coloured beads explaining the Safe Period Method were purchased and are being distributed in Family Planning clinics to fathers and mothers who practise the Safe Period Method.

Posters and leaflets on Family Planning received from the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, have been distributed to all the Family Planning clinics for display in these clinics and distribution to fathers and mothers.

Cinema Slides

Cinema slides in two varieties depicting two families in contrast to show happiness through Family Planning and unhappiness due to lack of Family Planning have been prepared and will be shown in all Cinema Theatres in the State.

Government of India have been addressed for the sanction of a Mobile Propaganda Unit equipped with necessary propaganda materials for going round and educating people in Family Planning especially in the rural parts.

Research on Sub-fertility Scheme is being carried on under the guidance of Dr. M. K. K. Menon, Director of Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

The State Family Planning Board was constituted on 18th July 1956. The Co-ordination Committee of the State Family Planning Board was constituted on 7th May 1957.

The State Family Planning Board meets as often as necessary and offers valuable suggestions to the Government for further progress and implementation of Family Planning Schemes.

The Co-ordination Committee on Family Planning meets in Madras City every quarter and reviews the progress made in Family Planning in the City in the quarter and gives suggestions for achieving further progress.

LIST OF APPROVED SURGERIES

North Arcot

Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.
Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai.
Government Hospital, Gudiyatham.

South Arcot

Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
Government Hospital, Villupuram.
Government Hospital, Chidambaram.

Chingleput

Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.
Government Hospital, Conjeevaram.

Salem

Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
Government Hospital, Krishnagiri.
Government Hospital, Dharmapuri.
Government Hospital, Attur.

Coimbatore

Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
Government Hospital, Erode.
Government Hospital, Gobichettipalayam.
Government Hospital, Tiruppur.

Tiruchirappalli

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
Government Hospital, Karur.
Government Hospital, Pudukkottai.

Thanjavur

Government Headquarters Hospital, Thanjavur.
Government Hospital, Nagapattinam.
Government Hospital, Kumbakonam.
Government Hospital, Mannargudi.
Government Hospital, Mayuram.
Government Hospital, Tiruvarur.

Tirunelveli

Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.
Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
Government Hospital, Ambasamudram.
Government Hospital, Nanguneri.

Ramanathapuram

Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
Government Hospital, Srivilliputhur.
Government Hospital, Virudhunagar.
Government Hospital, Aruppukottai.
Government Hospital, Rajapalayam.

Madurai

Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
Government Hospital, Dindigul.
Government Hospital, Periakulam.
Government Hospital, Palni.

The Nilgiris

Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.
Government Hospital, Coonoor.
Government Hospital, Kotagiri.
Government Hospital, Gudalur.

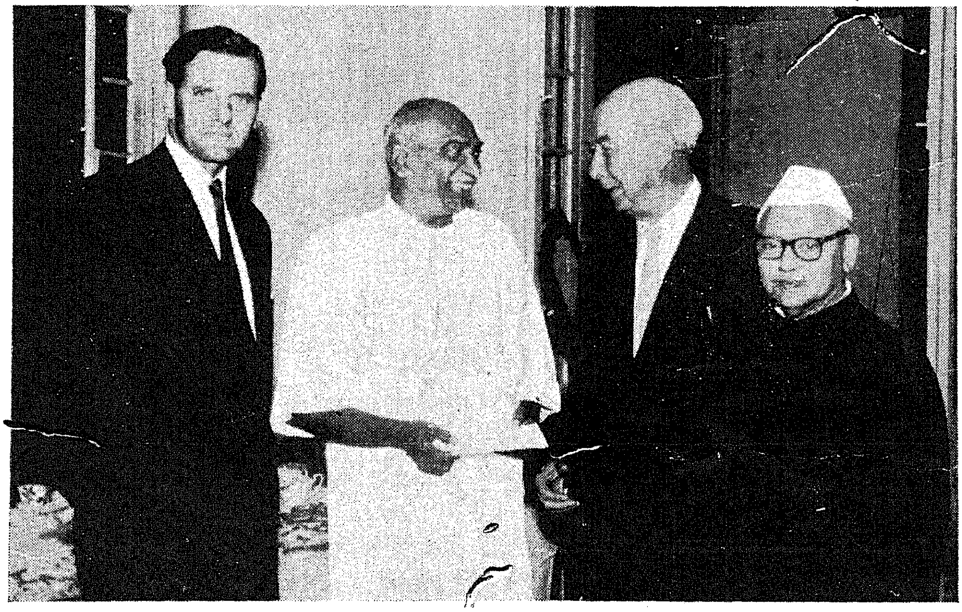
Kanyakumari

Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil.
Government Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.

Madras City

Men—
- Government General Hospital.
- Government Royapetta Hospital.
- Government Stanley Hospital.
- Government Hospital and Kilpauk Medical College.

Women—
- Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.
- Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane.
- Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital.



Dr. Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany presenting to the Chief Minister a cheque for Rs. 17,100 towards flood relief work on 16th November 1960.

a new life

'Do you not hear the entrance of a new theme?'
Do you not hear the asserting cry of the newborn,
see myriad men rise to work;
to build, to wield the power of the sun?
Fashioning life, making a world that offers a little more:
a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.

Yes, you feel the awakening—
an ancient nation sheds the stagnation of the ages.

TODAY, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working for . . .
TOMORROW, when the evergrowing urge for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new ideas, new products . . .

Today and Tomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the home

PR.2-7.58

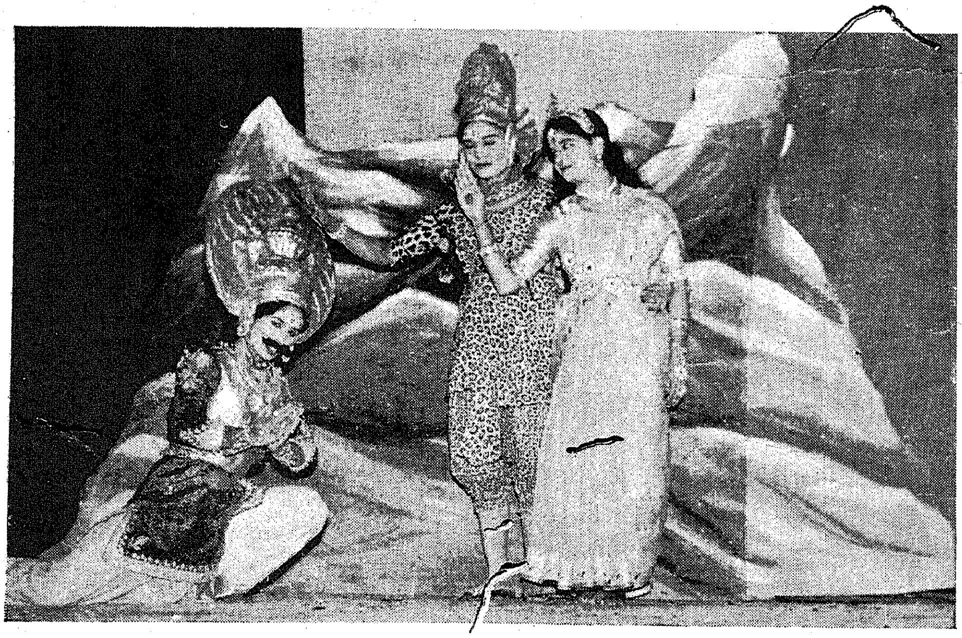
TRANSPORT OF FRESH FISH

By Sri S. T. Chari, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., *Superintendent, Fisheries Technolcgical Station, Tuticorin.*

There has been a considerable improvement in the landings of marine as well as fresh water fish in India as a result of the implementation of fishery development schemes in the Second Plan. Marine fish landings alone amounted to 800,000 tons in India in the year 1956. Madras State has a coast line of 620 miles and above 400,000 acres of inland waters. Our production of sea fish amounts to 50,000 tons and the Kanyakumari district with coast line of 42 miles only stands foremost in the matter of marine fish catches.

The increased production of such a perishable commodity like fish has a significance only when the produce reaches the consumer in a prime quality at a reasonable price. This could be achieved by preventing the produce from bacterial spoilage at the source, during transport and its subsequent marketing. It is estimated that the spoilage of fish or marketing of inferior quality of fish accounts for 20 to 25 per cent to the total landings in India. This wastage could be prevented by adopting improved, packaging handling and efficient system of transport. This aspect of the problem brings to the fore a number of other factors like facilities for icing of fish at a low cost, insulated fish carriers, fast moving vehicles, cold storages and marketing facilities at the other end and finally consumer preferances. All these operations are inter-related and are of equal importance for providing the consumer with a quality product. In this chain of efforts, the fisherman who is the primary producer, the middleman, the carrier, and the salesman have to work efficiently to realise this objective. Adequate icing and packaging and efficient system of transportation by rail or by road in insulated trucks, play a significant role in saving the perishable commodity like fish, and are directly linked with the economy of our country.

The present conditions of the handling, transport and marketing of fresh fish is far from satisfactory. While tangible results have been obtained in the matter of improved landings of fresh fish by use of modern craft and gear, the marketing aspect of the fishing industry has not kept pace with such a development. This is primarily due to the conservative nature of those engaged in the trade who prefer to employ the age-old practices of transporting fish without icing or chilling it and not observing the hygienic methods in its handling and marketing while eager to get better returns. The Madras State has recently installed two ice plants-*cum*-cold storages mainly for use of the fishermen to save their perishable commodity and

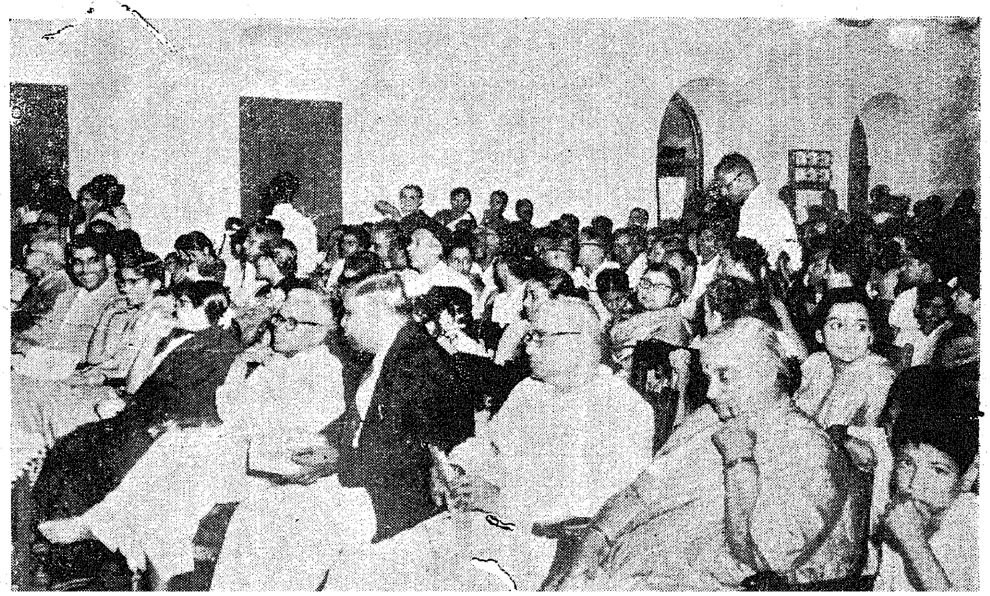


A scene from a dance drama organised by of Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home.

ice is sold at a low price. Facilities are also provided to store their fish in the cold storage so that the fisherman can conveniently market his produce and thus regulate it during seasons of glut and save his commodity which otherwise would have to be thrown off as spoilt fish or converted into inferior quality cured products. The consumer also benefits by such a procedure in that he gets his fresh fish in prime quality at the proper time and there is a greater quantity of good fish to go around the people. The Railway authorities have also recently introduced refrigerated fish van on long distance routes in the South.

At present the movement of fresh fish from the coastal area is mostly confined to short distances to inland areas and big towns. There is a large movement of fish on cycles and head-loads. Cyclists carry about 120 to 150 pounds of fish at the rear to a distance of 30 to 35 miles. The containers generally used by the trade are baskets, gunny bags and wooden cases. It may be stated that practically no ice is used in such transport by cycles or head-loads. The result is that the fish reaches the consumer in an advanced state of spoilage and the fishermen are also put to a great loss which they could have prevented with advantage had they only used ice for preservation and chilling during transport.

The problem of how best the situation could be remedied is engaging the constant attention of the Fisheries Technological Station, Tuticorin. While ideal suggestions of a far reaching and everlasting nature have been worked out and can be given, it was felt that as a first stage of development some improvements can be made in the existing mode of transport in cycles without at the same time upsetting the economy of the trade. Experiment conducted at our Laboratories using indigenous fish basket showed that fish and ice in the proportion of 1 : 1 considerably enhances the quality of the fish that has to be carried to a distance of 35 miles and the net profit by such trial consignments was 20 per cent greater than what would have been possible in the ordinary mode of transport and marketing as it is to be remembered that in the latter case the quality was poor and the risk of fish getting inedible was always there. By such a procedure laboratory tests showed that the fish can remain in a good condition up to 18 hours after landing. As a further improvement on this plain icing, the baskets were lined with wet gunnies, over which a 300 gauge polyethylene film (the cost of which works out to 0-50 nP only for one basket) was laid with a few punched perforations to allow the melted ice water to run out and over this another wet gunny was placed. The fish and ice in layers in the proportion of 1 : 1 was packed in this as usual and transported in cycles to the same distance of 35 miles where it was marketed. This has not changed the size, shape or the carrying capacity of the baskets. The fish reached the market at the other end in a very good condition as judged by chemical and organoleptic tests and the returns were greater for the fishermen. The fish can be made available to the consumers over longer periods at the market as the melting of ice could be delayed by another four hours. The polyethylene film can be used over and over again. It is hoped that those engaged in the fresh fish trade would take up to this as a first step in their improvement in the marketing of fish resulting in better return to themselves, and also save a large volume of highly nutritious food from wastage.



The anniversary Celebrations of Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home were held on 15th November 1960. Photo shows a section of the audience witnessing the variety entertainment got up on the occasion.

Report on the working of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, for the year 1959.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, applies to all tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations which admeasure 25 acres or more and wherein 30 or more persons are employed. The Act regulates the working conditions of workers in plantations and provides for the provision of drinking water, adequate medical facilities, housing accommodation, recreational and educational facilities, etc. The provisions regarding proper maintenance of latrines and urinals and provision of canteen, creches and recreational facilities to plantation workers were brought into force from 1st December 1958 onwards. The notification under Rule 68 of the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955, prescribing the supply of two cumblies to every worker free of cost once in a year has been continued for the year 1959 also. During 1959 the Government also ordered that one rug should be supplied to the members of the staff in every 12 months at the beginning of the cold weather.

The provisions of the Act were enforced by the Commissioner of Labour assisted by the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras, and five Inspectors of Plantations.

There were at the end of the year 1959, 262 plantations employing 73,098 workers covered by the Act. There were 129 tea plantations employing 59,881 workers, 112 coffee plantations employing 12,606 workers, 16 rubber plantations employing 1,540 workers, three cinchona plantations employing 2,379 workers and two cardamom plantations employing 61 workers.

All the plantations excepting one was inspected by the Plantation Inspectorate.

All the 262 plantations have provided adequate drinking water facilities to the workers.

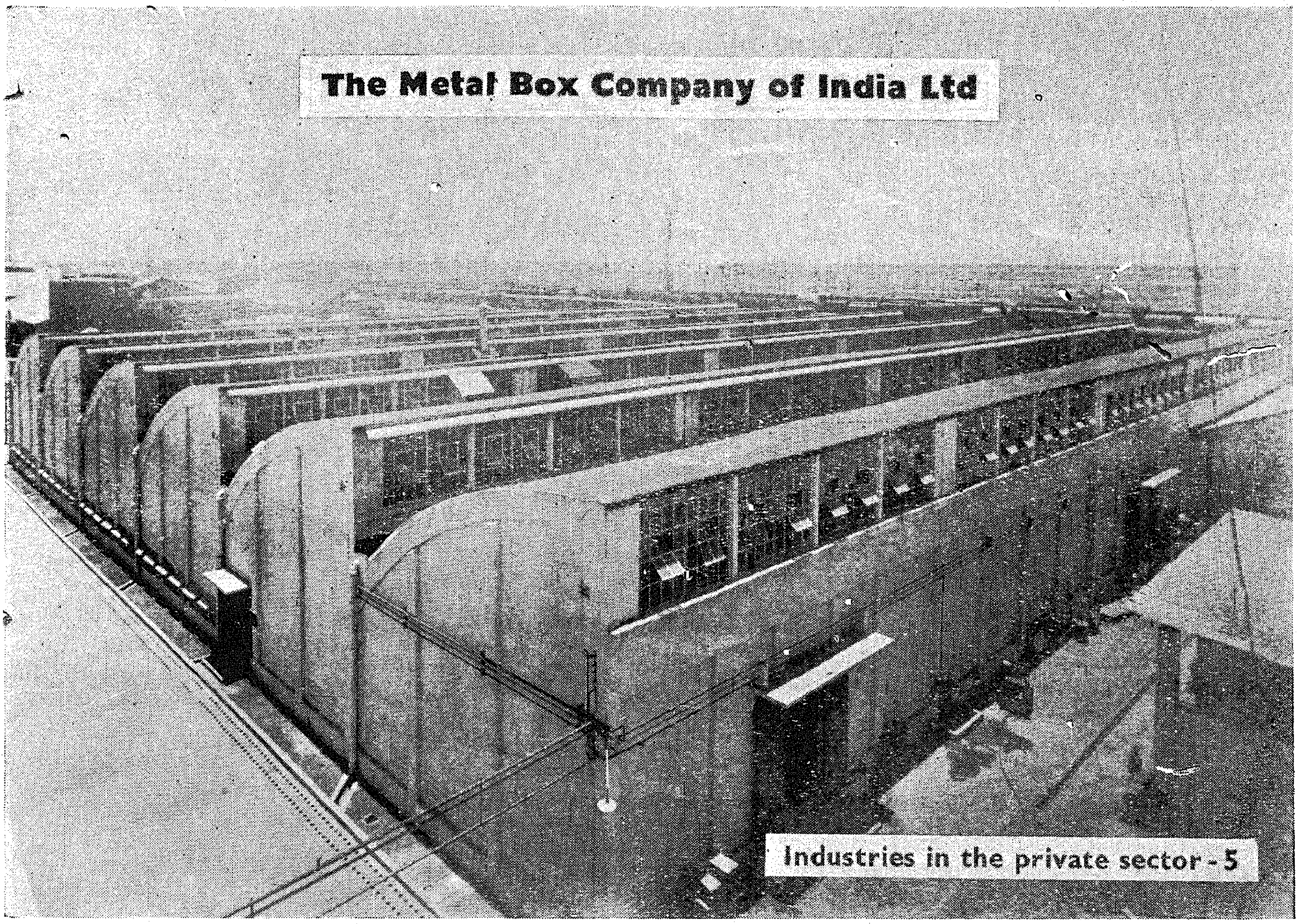
During the year under review the schemes for providing medical facilities to workers were received for the approval of the Government. Twenty-nine schemes in respect of 53 plantations (including the schemes received during the previous year) were approved by the Government during the year under review.

Eight housing schemes for plantation labour have been approved during the year under report. Most of the housing schemes received during the year were found defective and therefore the managements were advised to submit revised housing schemes. Four prosecutions were launched for non-compliance of the provisions of the housing scheme during the year. In most of the cases final warnings have been issued against the defaulters.

The Government have sanctioned during the year loans to the extent of Rs. 92,160 to two planters for construction of 48 houses. A sum of Rs. 1,59,140 has been disbursed to the planters so far. The construction of 107 houses has been completed and the construction of 48 houses has reached the plinth level. The planters have not come forward in large numbers to take advantage of the loan assistance extended to them by Government. The Commissioner of Labour has instructed the Inspectors of Plantations to take all persuasive steps to advise planters in taking advantage of the loan assistance.

Thirty-three thousand, five hundred and forty-seven men, 35,120 women and 1,064 young persons were granted leave with wages.

A sum of Rs. 4,23,899·00 was paid as maternity benefit during the year in respect of 7,323 claims preferred as against Rs. 4,18,894·00 in respect of 7,326 claims in the previous year.



In 1933, when the world was still in the grip of the great economic depression, and industrialists were on the defensive, playing safe, the Metal Box Company, Limited, London, established their first overseas company. The Metal Box Company of India, Limited, in Calcutta. Prior to this, the only form of metal package made in India was the four-gallon kerosene oil tin manufactured to the most part by the Oil Companies' installations and an insignificant quantity of small plain tins. There was no quality lithography on tin-plate or aluminium. Industries which required highly-finished and decorated metal packages for their products were not many and they depended on imports for their packaging requirements.

Early beginnings

Having commenced operations in 1933 with only a handful of men, The Metal Box started producing quality containers, comparing favourably with those available in other parts of the world. Packers of consumer goods welcomed the productions of the Metal Box, for hitherto their products had been at a heavy disadvantage *vis-a vis* imported goods packed in superior containers. It greatly stimulated demand and made it possible for many new suppliers of consumer goods to compete successfully (in a market previously dominated by imported goods. To meet the increasing demand, the Company's activities expanded from one small factory employing 35 people to six factories two stategically located in Calcutta and one each at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Mangalore) and six ancillary establishments employing over 5,000 people. And today they serve more than 1,000 factories employing an estimated number of 80,000 people and marketing goods to the value of over Rs. 100 crores.

The company commenced its working in Tondiarpet, Madras, in 1948 with but a handful of staff. Now the staff number about 550. The capital of the company at Madras is about Rs. 5.75 crores. And out of the total production, only a small percentage of materials is imported from foreign countries.

As a result of the improvement in the packaging industry, mango segments preserved in open top cans taste just as delicious in December as in April months after the lusciou fruit is packed. Open top cans today carry Nagpur oranges

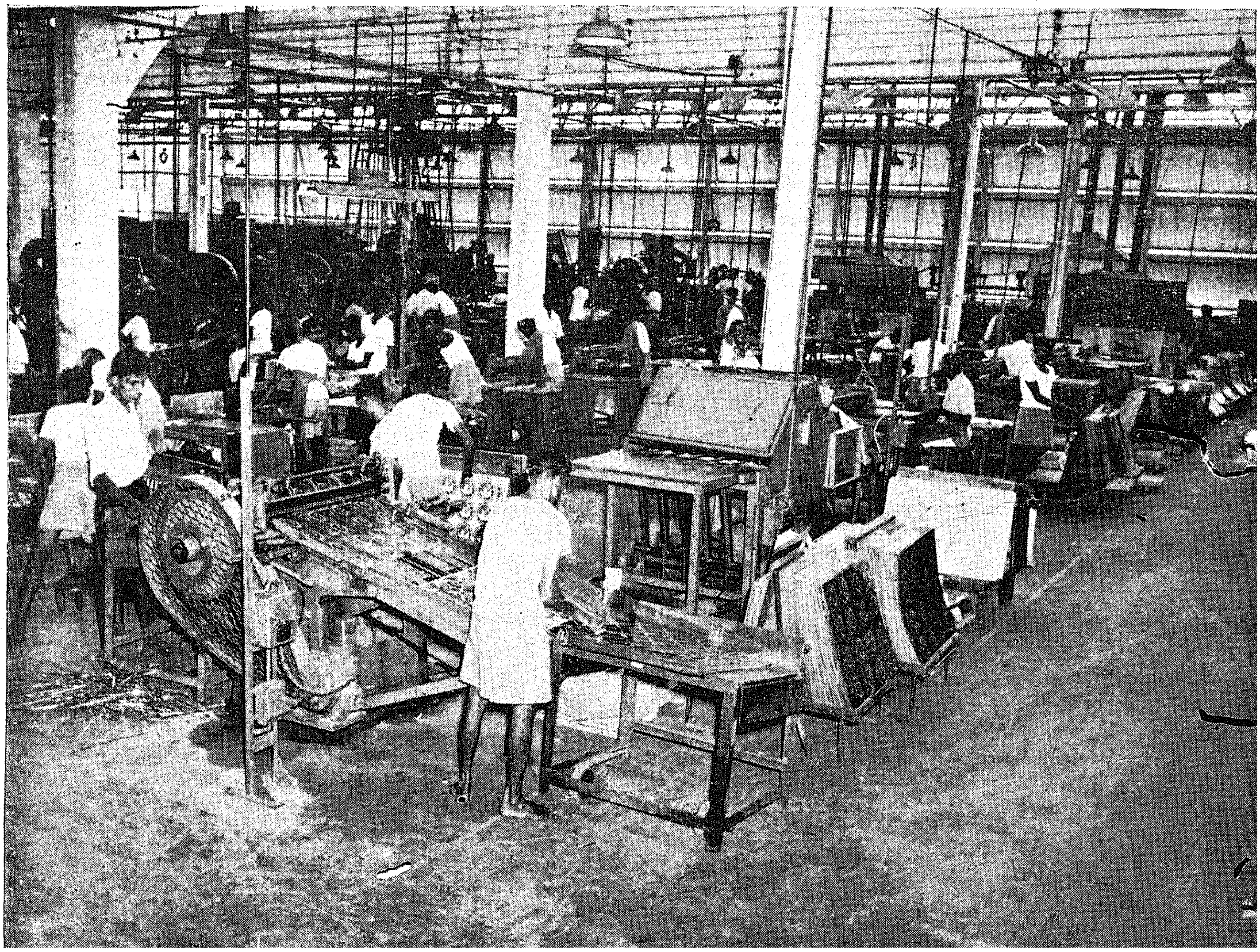
to Madras and Malabar abroad to America. Cashewnuts has become the second largest dollar earner for India. U.S.A. alone buying Rs. 11 crores worth every year as the major problem of keeping the nuts fresh was solved by a special gas sealed container which keeps them crisp and full of flavour for long periods. The Metal Box are also taking a direct part in the country's drive to earn foreign exchange by rapidly expanding the export of containers, closures, hardware and publicity media.

Wide range of products

Scientific packaging enabled efficient distribution of goods, found new markets for them and generated the necessary incentive for greater production. Thus the Metal Box Company of India, Limited, have earned a place of importance in India's economy.

Backed by their knowledge and experience drawn from India and abroad, they are manufacturing a wide range of products : Open top cans for processed fruit, vegetables, fish and dairy products, generally line containers for confectionery, tea, biscuits, baby foods, edible oils, paints, insecticides, medicinal products, toilet powders, etc., collapsible tubes for toothpaste, ointments and adhesives, crown corks for carbonated drinks, R.S. closures for bottled products, rigid rubes for pills, industrial components including covers for and regulators, and house meter, hub caps for automobiles, chains and transformer cand for radios, lead capsules for insulators, parts for duplicators, publicity materials including advertising tablets and calenders, plastic products including diotheni bags, foil laminate packets and infection mouldings, hardware including trays,

Photographs facing each other give an idea of the factory at work.



tablemats and insecticide sprayers, and machineries including can closing and reforming and bottle scaling equipment.

Meticulous care

Several factors are taken into account in the designing of a container for any product. Precisely what material should be used ? How best can it be printed and fabricated ? Will it stand the rigours of the climate and provide long shelf life for the product? Every aspect is probed into. The containers should be strong yet light, should be pilferproof and attractive. Above all, it should be chemically inert to the contents it packs. Wherever necessary a specially devised chemically inert lacquer coating is given. Containers should protect contents such as toothpaste from oxidation and dehydration. In respect of crown corks, R. G. closures and the other pre-screwed caps the was or caplinar ised as a sealing gasket should be so constructed and fitted that it should not react with the contents, nor in the case of carbonated drinks allow gas pressure to escape.

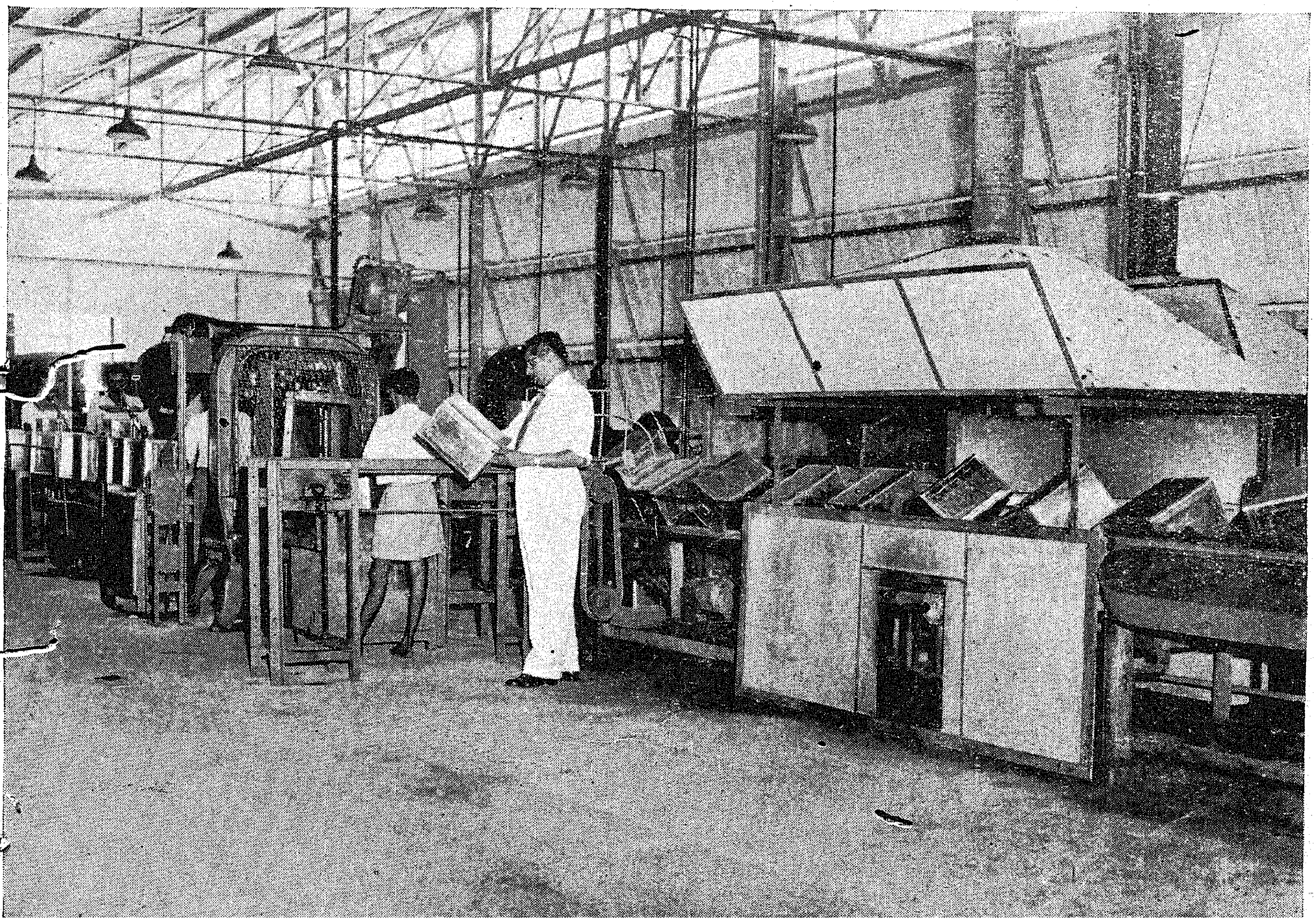
When once the type of container is designed, the control design studio through their artists, recommend attractive design. The tinplate or aluminium sheets are then printed by offset lithography and they are subsequently fabricated to the required shape. They are then sent to the packers who pack their products and display them in the market for sale.

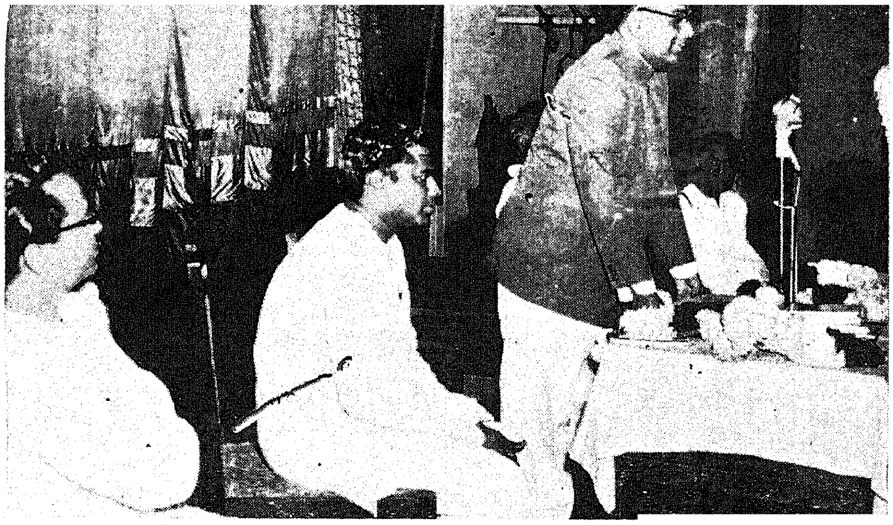
Labour Welfare

The welfare of the employees is also looked after well. Every year promising young men are sent abroad to learn more about the industry of this sort so that they could contribute more to the company's activities. The working conditions are good and the company has developed a successful system of joint consultation with the employees. The company has also instituted welfare and benevolent schemes and has provided extensive recreational facilities.

All participate in their production bonus scheme and all employees share in their annual prosperity bonus.

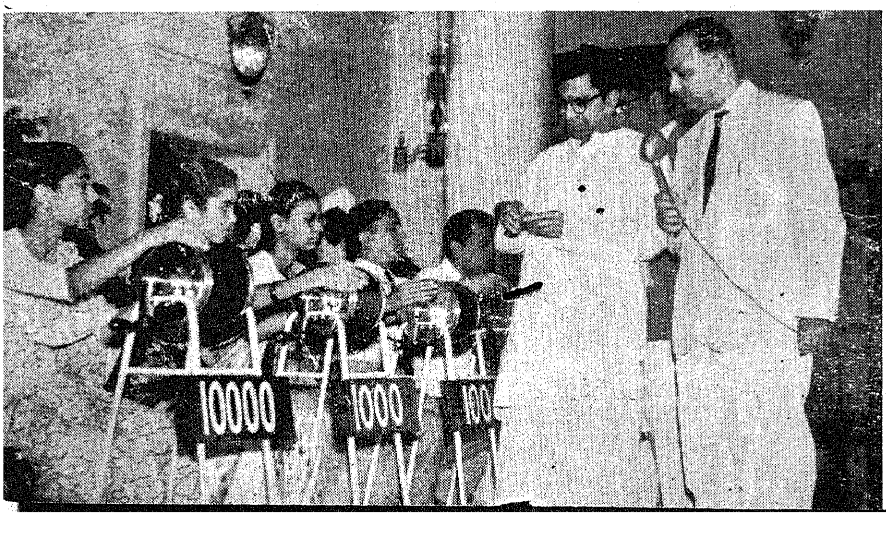
In the years that lie ahead the country is bound to go through a place of great expansion in the production and export of consumer goods which would automatically place burden on the packaging industry, and the Metal Box Company of India, Limited, it is hoped, would leave no stone unturned to successfully meet the demands.





Release of Children's books by Mr. Justice P. S. Kailasam at Children's Theatre on 12th November 1960.

Some children earnestly going through some of the books displayed at exhibition of children's books got up on the occasion.



Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, inaugurated the Second prize bond draw at Rajaji Hall on 1st December 1960.